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MAY REGISTER 5000 IN CENTRE COUNTY TODAY

Enrollment Applies to All Males from 18 to 45 Years.

HOURS 7 A. M. TO 9 P. M.

Centre Countians between the ages of 18 and 45 are registering today for such war service as they may be called upon to render. The registration hours are from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M. In compliance with the order of President Wilson, similar registration is taking place today in every section of the United States, and from among the number so registered the new armies to be pitted against Germany will be chosen. Just how many will be registered during the day in Centre County is a matter of interesting speculation. There are some who figure that upward of 5,000 will be enrolled. Others believe the number will not go above 4,100. Quite a few persons registered at Bellefonte in the early part of the week. They were persons who anticipated being absent from the county today.

All who register will receive questionnaires which must be filled out and returned to the Local Exemption Board for classification. Each registered person will then receive a card showing his classification, etc.

The registration in Centre County is being conducted at sixteen places. The names of these places and the chief registrar for each follows:—

Howard, H. T. McDowell
Hublersburg, L. E. Swartz
Milesburg, Toner A. Hugg
Clarence, David Chambers
Millheim, S. Ward Gramley
Old Fort, Charles Bartholomew
Orviston, Carl A Brown
Philipsburg, M. Ward Fleming
Pine Grove Mills, D. A. Grove
Port Matilda, G. G. Fink
Rebersburg, C. L. Gramley
Sandy Ridge J. M Merriman
Spring Mills, William M. Allison
State College, L. E. Fidler
Stormstown, Cyrus Shuster
Unionville, H. H. Holtzworth.

Provost Marshal General Crowder announced at Washington that the first call to the colors of men who register today will include men in the 19 and 20-year-old classes and in the classes from 32 to 36 years inclusive. Questionnaires will go first to registrants within these specified age limits and boards will be ordered to classify them first in readiness for calls beginning in October.

Young men in the 19 and 20-year classes, General Crowder said, will be accepted for induction into the students' army training corps, but he pointed out that the authorized strength of this corps is only 150,000 men, whereas the total number of registrants below 20 will be over 3,000,000.

The General refused to discuss further the educational plans, saying they were not within his province. He pointed out that the total number of fit men which he expected to be secured from the classes over 32 was only 601,000 and repeated the statement that Class 1 of men now registered would be almost completely exhausted by October 1.

Special Notice.

To carry out the orders issued by the government to weekly newspapers, we have enclosed subscription statements with today's copy of The Republican. Kindly examine your statement, if one is enclosed in your paper, and make payment promptly. If any subscriber should feel disposed to resent the new order of things we respectfully refer him to the government War Industries Board, which issued the orders that we are obeying. We trust that each subscriber will appreciate that the order must be complied with, not that we say so but because Uncle Sam says so. Should any subscriber find his account to be in error we will be glad to be so advised and the matter will be cheerfully corrected.

Mr. Jones Greets Voters.

R. J. Jones, of Bradford, McKean County, Republican nominee for Congress in this district, was a visitor in Bellefonte yesterday and while here had the pleasure of meeting quite a number of the citizens of this and nearby points. It will be recalled that he won his nomination in a four cornered contest where the decision was finally determined by a comparatively few votes. He expects to get his campaign for the November election under way in the near future.

Fix Gasoline Price.

The price of gasoline will be government fixed and will be less than 26 cents a gallon, according to announcement on Tuesday by the national fuel administration at Washington.

PREFERS HUNTING GERMANS

Son of Sheriff Yarnell Says it Beats Hunting Deer—Has Tried Both.

Two sons of Sheriff and Mrs. George H. Yarnell are with the American army in France. They are Fred and Boyd, the former being attached to the 56th Engineers, and the latter to the 49th Infantry. Both are sturdy young men and experienced hunters. Fred has a reputation for bagging more deer and wild turkeys than most hunters from this section. He writes home that it is more fun hunting Germans than hunting deer and he has hunted both enough to be qualified to speak on the subject. As related in The Republican some months ago, Fred was wounded slightly, but considered the incident of such little importance that he barely mentioned it in his letters home. Boyd Yarnell is equally modest. Of his trip across the ocean he wrote his mother from France the following brief but very comprehensive letter, under date of August 1st:

Dear Mother :—I have a little spare time and will drop you a few lines. I am well and fine; hope you are all the same. I enjoyed the trip across very much. Well, I guess this is about all that I can write this time. Will try and write more next time. Hope to hear from you soon. My address is as follows: Pvt. Boyd H. Yarnell, 49th U. S. Inf., Co. F, A. E. F. via N. Y.

By a strange coincidence, both Boyd and Fred Yarnell wrote letters home on the same day—August 1st. Fred's letter was addressed to his sister, Miss Della Yarnell, who by the way is the only girl in a family of eleven children. Fred's letter follows:

My Dear Sister :—Having a little leisure time I will write you a few lines. I suppose you got the other letter, but I am ready to fight the Huns again. My hand and foot are all right now.

We have been having plenty of rain over here, and it is somewhat warmer. I am learning to speak some French, but it is pretty hard yet for us to understand the natives. I have some most interesting things to tell you all when I get back to the good old U. S. A. I have seen some great sights over here, some that I never can forget. I got several pieces of bombs as relics or souvenirs which were the first that the Huns dropped on us. You might tell Joe (a brother) that if he wants to get in the game to be sure and get in the 56th Engineers. I think it is about the best anyway. I like it all right, the only thing I don't like is that I cannot shoot at the Huns often as they keep out of range. Tell Joe I won't go deer hunting this fall, as it is more sport to hunt Germans. A person gets more fun out of this than you really think. Well, how are all the folks getting along? How is old Abe (another brother) and the farm? I suppose he is very busy reaping his crops. There are lots of nice girls in Paris, but they are scarce where we are When you answer this letter, sister, send one of your pictures so it will feel more like home here. I guess I will have to close now. As I write this letter I am in the pink of condition and the best of spirits, and I hope you are all the same. Write soon and send me a paper, for papers are scarce over here. Our mail is not very good. It is always over a month old when we get it, so write soon and tell me all the late news. Tell the Sheriff I am coming back with a medal in about fifteen months. From your loving brother, Pvt. Fred Yarnell, Co. C, 56th Engineers, Platoon No. 10, A. E. F., via N. Y.

TO CLOSE GAS PLANT.

Management of Company Attributes Cause to Lack of Patronage.

Announcement was made on Monday by the Bellefonte Gas Company that the local gas plant would cease operations at the end of the present week. Lack of patronage and difficulty in buying coal are causes attributed for the decision to stop the plant.

Since the plant was started several months ago, after remaining idle for a year or more, it is said by the management that the receipts were about $400 below operating costs each month. At no time during this period have sufficient patrons been on the books of the company to make the proposition pay. A rate of $2.30 per thousand feet was charged. Quite a few persons had planned using gas for cooking during the winter and a number recently installed new equipment.

Marriage Licenses.

Register Frank Sasserman has issued the following marriage licenses:

Paul A. Oswalt,	Philipsburg
Vera O. Swisher,	Julian
Ralph E. Edmiston,	Bellefonte
Nellie C. Reese,	Snow Shoe

Read the Republican $1.50 a year.

JUDGE QUIGLEY CANCELS SEPT. TERM OF COURT

Services of Lawyers Needed to Prepare Questionnaires.

WOULD HELP FARMERS

Owing to various unusual conditions arising from war preparation Judge Quigley yesterday issued an order continuing generally the regular September term of court. His order follows:—

Whereas the farmers of Centre County are at this time engaged in the heaviest work of the season and because of the large number of young men ordinarily engaged on the farms being now in army service and the consequent shortage of labor on the farms, as well as in all other occupations; and,

Whereas the registration under the Draft Law, the filing of the questionnaires, and the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will require a great deal of time and attention on the part of the members of the County Bar, which will interfere with preparation for the trial of cases at the September term of court; and,

Whereas it is our desire to do all things possible to assist in any way in the prosecution and speedy termination of the war, the Court is moved to continue generally the September term of court;

And Now, September, 9th, 1918, for the reasons above stated it is ordered and decreed that the regular term of court fixed for the fourth Monday of September, 1918, is hereby continued generally and the Sheriff of Centre County is directed to notify all jurors summoned not to appear.

Court will open to hear motions and petitions, receive accounts for confirmation, etc., at the usual time.

A Farewell Party.

Tuesday evenining Sept. 3rd, the Mt. Pleasant Sunday school gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Newman and tendered their son Amos a farewell prior to his departure Wednesday for training at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia. The evening was spent in various games which were enjoyed by all. At 12 o'clock they were called into the house where refreshments, consisting of cake and pie of the choicest kind were served after which all departed for their homes wishing Amos a safe and sound return home when the war is over. The following were present:

Mrs. Mary Newman, grandmother of our hero; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Beckwith, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. John Cowher, Mr. and Mrs. John Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Goss, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Nearhoof, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Walk, Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Vaughn, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Fink, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Orwick, Mr. and Mrs. Orlanda Walk, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Newman, Mrs. Sarah Merryman, Mrs. Susan Kelly, Mrs. Ida Fink, Mrs. Anna Goss, Mrs. Grace Orwick, Pauline and Viola Nearhoof, Sarah Cowher, Viola Merryman, Madaline Henderson, Carrie Newman, Agnes Campbell, Miram Hoover, Freda Walk, Thelma Fink, Mary, Amanda and Naomi Orwick, Naomi and Freda Kelly, Mabel, Grace, Helen and Anna Goss, Grace and Hilda McMonagle, Mae Kennedy, Love Walk, Eunice Richards, Nannie Weaver, also Messrs. M. J. Henderson, Andy Weaver, Henry Woodle, Ray Cowher, Milton and Herbert Goss, Samuel and Peter McMonagle, Amos Copenhaver, John Vaughn, Orvis, Vinton, John and Blaine Beckwith, Horace and Thomas Cowher, Clifton and Clark Goss Elsworth Beckwith and a friend, Walter Fink, Clarence, Myril, and Miles Hoover, John and Clair Orwick, Toner Merryman, Willis Walk, M. C. Walk, Calvin Orwick, Jacob Walk, Cornelius Baney, Samuel Nearhoof, Lloyd Harrison, Homer and William Weaver, Jerry Cierwell, and Amos Newman.

ASKS $2800 DAMAGES

George W. Solt Sues N. Y. Central for Death of Little Daughter.

George W. Solt, of Snow Shoe, has filed suit against the New York Central Railroad Co. for $2800 damages for the death of his 12-years-old daughter, Josephine Solt, who was killed at Clarence on March 30, last. He seeks to recover $300 for funeral expenses, loss of wearing apparel, etc., and $2500 for loss of her services.

It will be recalled that the little girl was thrown from an automobile and killed instantly when the machine was struck by the train at the crossing at Clarence.

LIEUTENANT SMITH HOME TELLS OF ROUTING HUNS

Relates Incidents of Battle in Which 110th Regt. Figured.

SAYS BOYS ARE HEROES

Lieutenant Claude Smith, of Milesburg, who recently distinguished himself in battle in France, was an unexpected arrival in this country last Friday. Lieutenant Smith, while in Philadelphia that day, gave to the "North American" an interesting account of the work of the fighting 110th Regiment, of which he is a member. The article follows:

Before the reorganization of the Pennsylvania guardsmen into the Twenty-eigth division, he was with the First Pennsylvania cavalry. At Camp Hancock he was transferred to the 110th infantry and was with his platoon of Company B on July 15th, when the Boche tried to blast his way thru.

Confident that their bombardment literally had wiped the defenders of the narrow sector off the earth, the Prussian guards advanced in waves. The moment the cessation of the barrage signaled the coming attack the Pennsylvania boys were lining the parapet of their trenches with machine guns, rifles and automatic pistols, and blazing away as coolly as if they were on target practice.

"It's no exaggeration," added Lieutenant Smith, "to say that the Prussian bodies were so heaped up in front of the trench that a platoon could walk over them without stepping on the earth."

From an observation point on his platoon's left flank Lieutenant Smith could watch the advancing waves of Prussians hesitate at the burst of fire from the trenches. Other waves pressed them forward from the rear, only to share their fate.

Suddenly, says Lieutenant Smith, he noticed the Prussians were changing their tactics. They brought forward machine guns in an attempt to cut their way thru with bullets. They climbed the trees, dragged their machine guns after them in order to pour their fire into the Pennsylvanian's trenches.

A Beaver county boy's rifle cracked, and a Hun, climbing a tree fell.

"Aw, let 'em climb," said another Beaver county boy. "The higher they climb the further they fall."

That's how coolly the Pennsylvania boys took it all, says Lieutenant Smith; picking off the Prussians as skillfully as they used to shoot squirrels in the woods of western Pennsylvania.

At one time Lieutenant Smith saw from his observation post a group of Prussian officers, apparently on a little reconnoitering of their own, to see what was holding up their well-planned attack. The Pennsylvanias permitted the Huns to approach almost to the hidden observation post, when Lieutenant Smith and his comrades whipped out their automatic pistols and "covered" the Germans.

In an instant a half dozen pair of German hands were waving in the air, to the accompaniment of a chorus of "kamerads." As the Germans were walking in to surrender themselves, one a major, a pistol in his uplifted hand, let fire at his captors. The bullet grazed Lieutenant Smith's helmet.

"What became of the Prussian major?" replied Lieutenant Smith to a question. "Oh, well, forget about him. I've got his uniform in my baggage somewhere. He was all dressed up like a Christmas tree, too."

To make the story brief, the Prussian Guards did not break through the Pennsylvania boys. On either flank of Company B, the French infantry withdrew slightly, which is their system, to catch the enemy on the recoil.

The Beaver county boys did not withdraw, ever so slightly, which also is their system. They held on so long that Lieutenant Smith and his platoon of forty-three men found themselves surrounded, as did other Pennsylvania units, who were unacquainted with the French system.

Crawling, fighting, hiding in shell holes, crawling again, thirty-two of this platoon escaped through the German lines with Lieutenant Smith and rejoined their command.

The Lieutenant relates many individual acts of bravery. There's the story of Derry McWilliams, a New Brighton, Pa., boy, who served as runner.

"During the most terrific bombardment," says the Lieutenant, "this boy carried a message from our platoon to Lieutenant Hayman. I never expected to see that boy come back, but he did. One of his shoes was missing. He was splashed with mud from head to toe. He came stiffly to salute:

"Sir, I've informed Lieutenant Hayman."

"There's Sergeant Frank Hazlett, also of New Brighton, who led his group of men with us through the German lines when we were surrounded.

"I wish I could mention them all. You don't make any mistake when you call those boys heroes. They are, every man of them."

Lieutenant Smith was silent concerning the losses suffered by Company B, but Beaver county has learned through the casualty reports that the company paid its toll, as did other companies of the 110th.

Many of them were buried where they fell. In order that their graves may more easily be located after the war, the hero's identification tag is fastened to a little wooden cross over his grave. In addition, a written identification tag is made, and placed under the soldier's helmet over his grave. The helmet protects the written identification.

The Pennsylvania boys' part in the battle did not end with stopping the Prussian Guards. A day or two later Company B and the others fell back, not more than 2000 yards, while the artillery made preparation for the counter-attack.

Then it was forward for the Iron Division from the Marne to the Vesle. It was forward in the face of German fire, directed by German airplanes which seemingly came over the American lines as they pleased. And when Americans sent up observation balloons to direct their artillery fire against the retreating Huns, an enemy airman came and shot them down.

The Pennsylvania boys were still in it when Lieutehant Smith started for home. The artillery regiments of the Iron Division were joining the infantry and the machine gun battalions in driving the Germans northward.

"Remember," concluded the Lieutenant with another glance at the war map, "the Americans have not retreated yet."

Mrs. George Campbell, of State College received a telegram on Wednesday from the Adjutant-general's office at Washington, to the effect that her son, Corporal Charles H. Tressler, was severely wounded in action. Young Tressler enlisted in the Boal Machine Gun Troop, but while at Camp Hancock was transferred to the supply train. He is about twenty-two years old. The telegram follows: "Deeply regret to inform you that it is officially reported that Corporal Charles H. Tressler, Supply Train, was severely wounded in action on August 28th. Department has no farther information."

Official war despatches last Friday noted that James Robert Hastings, of Orviston, as "missing in action."

Mrs. Seanor, of Bellefonte, last week received word from her husband, Lieut. Paul Seanor, that he had been taken suddenly ill from ptomaine poisoning at Kelly field, nearby San Antonio, Texas. A later message stated that he was much improved and that his early recovery was assured. Lieut. Seanor is in the aviation service. He enlisted a year or more ago and by hard work won a commission.

Flemington Soldier Killed.

William Marshall Crawford, of Flemington, was killed in battle in France on August 14th. His mother, Mrs. Lynn Winters last Friday received a message to this effect from the War Depsrtment at Washington. The young soldier enlisted with Troop K, First Penna. Cavalry, from Lock Haven, and served at the Mexican border. Later he went with Troop K to Camp Hancock and subsequently was transferred to Battery D, 109th Artillery, and as a member of that command was ordered to France. Crawford wrote his last letter to his mother on August 11th, saying that he was well and close to the front. A few days ago a companion wrote to Mrs. Winters in which he said that Crawford was at the front in a column of Americans advancing on the enemy when he was shot and instantly killed.

Postmasters Convention.

The third and fourth class postmasters of Pennsylvania will hold their annual convention in Lock Haven on Friday and Saturday of this week, Sept. 12 and 13, in the High school building. All postmasters of the third and fourth class are expected to be present.

President J. S. Wertz, of Washington, Boro and Secretary George F. Clapp are to be present, with the other members of the committee, to greet all in attendance. Postmaster Benner, of Farrandsville, has charge of the local arrangements. Business sessions will be held during Friday and Saturday and it is hoped to have a full attendance.

Stoves For Sale.

Two old style large egg stoves for sale. Inquire at The Republican office.

AERIAL MAIL PLANE LANDED AT MILESBURG

Aviator Enroute to Lock Haven Lost His Bearings.

SOON RESUMED TRIP

Milesburg ordinarily isn't on the route of the new aerial mail line from Clevelanp to New York, but Monday evening that pretty little town had the distinction of a visit from the air plane. The aviator hadn't planned stopping at Milesburg, but he lost his bearings and to guard against getting too far out of his scheduled route he made a landing long enough to ascertain where he was and also the direction to Lock Haven. Residents of that part of the county enjoyed the unexpected treat.

It was along about 7 in the evening when farmers and others observed the air plane suddenly appear nearby Curtin. A minute or two later the big plane gracefully drifted toward the earth and made a successful landing on the Davidson farm just below Milesburg. The plane was enroute from Cleveland to New York and the aviator was searching the country to pick out the location of Lock Haven. It was when he had become satisfied that he had gotten out of the regular route that he concluded to land and inquire the direction to Lock Haven. His machine was in perfect condition and he remained at Milesburg but a few minutes. Thanking his informants for the information he desired the aviator modestly stepped into his machine and proceeded toward Lock Haven.

PROF. ERNESTI RESIGNS

State College Professor Goes to Washington on Pro-German Charges.

Professor Richard Ernesti, head of the Department of Industrial and Fine Arts at Pennsylvania State College, has resigned that position and yesterday went to Washington, D. C., in regard to the charges of voicing pro-German sentiments. Whether his resignation was requested or not was not disclosed by the college authorities. He has resided at State College for four or five years, owns a fine home, automobile, etc. That he would voluntarily resign on the eve of the opening of the fall term of school is looked upon as improbable at the college. The management would not say, however, that it had been explained to Professor Ernesti that it would be the part of wisdom to tender his resignation. His resignation was accepted.

Whether Professor Ernesti went to Washington voluntarily or in response to a summons is not known at this time. He remarked to one or two persons at State College that he was starting for Washington to ask for a trial or hearing on the charges. Before going away he packed and removed all his personal effects at the college buildings.

DOUBT AS TO LICENSES

Hotel Proprietors Skeptical About Taking Out New Liquor Licenses.

With breweries ordered to close December 1st, and Congress reasonably certain to make the country bone dry from July 1st, 1919, until after the close of the war, hotel proprietors in Centre County as well as throughout the State generally are skeptical as to lifting liquor licenses for next year. It is possible that some will not consider it worth while.

Centre County liquor licenses expire April 1st each year. New licenses would be good only until July 1st, or a period of three months, in the event that Congress passes the bone dry law for the duration of the war. Licenses in boroughs cost $200, and others in the county cost $100. Some of the larger hotels probably could afford to pay the license fee and still make a profit in the three months in question, but most smaller hotels would hesitate about undertaking such a venture.

Some lawyers are looking up the law to ascertain whether licenses may be issued with the fee made in proportion to the period in which liquor is permitted to be sold.

Base Ball About Ended.

The Red Cross League base ball series will likely close today with two games between the South and West Wards. Last Friday evening the North Ward defeated the South 6 to 4, and Tuesday evening defeated the West 7 to 2. Following is the standing of clubs:

	Won	Lost	Average
North ward	13	11	.541
South ward	11	11	.500
West ward	10	12	.450

DEMOCRATIC MUDDLE.

Fearing Loss of Leadership Palmer Attacks Candidate Bonniwell.

Scheming by bosses of rival factions for control of the Democratic organization in Pennsylvania has brought about the worst muddle the party has known in a a quarter of a century. An open split has been brewing ever since Eugene C. Bonniwell, of Philadelphia, captured the Democratic nomination for Governor at the primaries in May, defeating Joseph F. Guffey, of Pittsburgh, who had been slated by National Committeeman A. Mitchell Palmer and Democratic National Chairman Vance McCormick, who have controlled the Democratic machine in Pennsylvania ever since they, aided by William Jennings Bryan, overthrew Colonel James M. Guffey at the Denver national convention. Palmer and McCormick were caught napping at the May primaries and Bonniwell ran away with the nomination. At that time Palmer issued a statement in which he said that Bonniwell's nomination was due to the fact that the Democratic party in Pennsylvania was and always had been "wet". Palmer, who claims to be "dry", tendered Bonniwell assurances of his support. Bonniwell had waged his campaign as openly opposed to prohibition.

Taking advantage of the opportunity created by his nomination, Bonniwell set about to seize control of the party machinery. At a meeting last week at Harrisburg of the Democratic State Committee Palmer and McCormick set the stage to frighten Bonniwell off the ticket. Palmer in a sensational speech charged that Bonniwell's candidacy had been planned and financed by the liquor interests and that Senator Penrose had directed the entire affair. Palmer then had the State Committee adopt a resolution calling upon Bonniwell to appear before that body at an adjourned meeting to be held Saturday, September 14th, and either refute the charges or withdraw from the ticket. Of course, should Bonniwell resign the vacancy would be filled by the Democratic State Committee, which is controlled by Palmer and McCormick and would naturally nominate the candidate for Governor recommended by them.

Regardless of which faction wins out all hands concede that the Democratic party is so hopelessly disrupted that neither side could expect to win at the November election.

When Senator Penrose read the Palmer speech he retaliated with the following blast:—

"It would be becoming and decent if President Wilson would keep to his statement, that politics have adjourned and advise Mr. Palmer to attend to his two offices.

"I have had no connection or concern with the frivolous revelations A. Mitchell Palmer attempts to make, and only such knowledge of it as is possessed by many other citizens, who have viewed with amusement the downfall and humiliation of Mr. Palmer and his fellow-field marshals in Pennsylvania.

"So far as I am concerned the statements of Mr. Palmer are entirely unfounded. Palmer has a habit of making reckless assertions and has, on several occasions made statements which were without foundation, but which were absurd, concerning political matters, in Pennsylvania.

"An utter disregard of any pretense for the truth and apparently an obtuse failure to realize how ridiculous Mr. Palmer's statements are, has frequently characterized his utterances.

"In this instance, as on previous occasions, his statements have failed to impress any one, and he has been repudiated by his own party and by the people.

"His vituperative and fanciful indictments in the last Senatorial campaign are only remembered now on account of the humiliating defeat which followed them, accompanied by the loss of a very large part of his own party vote.

"In the present instance he started out with a few self-constituted bosses of the Democratic Party in Pennsylvania, chiefly officeholders under the Wilson administration, to ride rough-shod over the Democratic voters at the last primaries in an attempt to force the nomination of Mr. Guffey for Governor.

"A more high-handed proceeding of a few self-constituted officeholders is seldom witnessed in the management of any party. The present Democratic leadership in Pennsylvania has never been deep-rooted or in any way in accord with the real Democratic strength of the State. It is based solely on the control of Federal patronage under the Wilson administration.

"Few of the real Democrats who hold elective office from Democratic sections are in any kind of harmony with the Palmer-McCormick-Guffey leadership. It seems strange that any political leadership should so persistently ignore and drive away such important party elements, but such is the fact.

"The holding of Federal office is the chief qualification for participation in the councils of the Palmer-Guffey-McCormick coterie. The members are all appointed and few are ever elected to anything. Hence, the Democratic party in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania has been demoralized. The slate arbitrarily set up by the Guffey-Palmer-McCormick outfit was repudiated at the primary election by the real Democratic voters of the State.

"This is the actual Democratic situation, which resulted virtually in the disbandment for the time being of a great party.

"President Wilson has ostentatiously announced upon a solemn occasion in a speech to the Senate and House that politics should be adjourned, and Mr. McAdoo has recently called upon the employes of the railways to get out of politics. It would be befitting, becoming and decent, if Palmer, McCormick and Guffey were called off and ordered to attend strictly to the supposed non-partisan duties of their positions.

"Palmer particularly holds a position of high financial and industrial importance, dealing with property amounting to many millions, and he could well abstain from partisanship at this time and not permit his activities to sink to the level of a village postmaster holding office as the result of partisan service.

"Certainly the duties of alien property custodian are exacting enough, and he should administer his office for the good of the whole people and on strictly non-partisan lines. Instead of so doing, every appointment he has made in the custodian's office is a Democrat.

"Democrats are appointed directors of industrial concerns on good salaries and with no knowledge or qualification whatever for the business committed to their care.

"Fat assignments and employment are given to lawyers whose chief qualification is the support of the Wilson end of democracy. The way Palmer's office is being run is fast becoming the subject of widespread criticism and will doubtless come in for widespread publicity at the proper time. It would be the part of ordinary common sense for Palmer to conform himself to the duties of his office in a spirit of non-partisanship and let the Democrats of Pennsylvania settle their affairs without the coercion of Federal patronage.

"So far as I am concerned he has no justification at all for bringing me into this controversy in his own household."

In Spite of War and High Water.

If you wanted to sell a second-hand automobile, or rent a house, you would put an advertisement in the paper and run it a few times or until you sold the machine or rented the house, and then you would quit.

If you were manufacturing goods or running a store, you would maintain your advertising continuously, because you would not be aiming to make one sale, but many—as many as you could. All right. Now comes along a war and upsets your supply of raw material, or made-up goods, or maybe the government takes over your output or curtails it, thereby either completely or partially eliminating your civilian trade. Would it be worth while to continue your advertising? That is the question that many of our industries are facing. What are they doing? With hardly an exception they are continuing. Not with a view of influencing immediate sales. Not at all. But, realizing that present conditions are going to melt back into history at no very distant date they are KEEPING ALIVE THEIR NAMES AND REPUTATIONS. If they discontinued, think of the millions of dollars of good-will value back of all those trade marks and names that would be lost, or greatly reduced. Preservation is nature's first law. Preservation of prestige is likewise the first law of business.

Among the larger industries to maintain, and in fact increase their advertising this Fall, the Wm. Wrigley Jr. Company is noted, as evidenced by the "copy" now running on a frequent schedule in the Republican. Welcome, Mr. Wrigley, and we hope our local merchants will be heartened by your energy.

Also, Mr. Wrigley, may we commend your attitude of injecting a strong patriotic note in your advertising, instead of the usual sales' talk about "Wrigley's" being great for appetite and digestion? We understand the soldiers and sailors are taking most of your output and that we at home will have to chew our Wrigley's a little longer. All right. "The flavor lasts," anyway, and we won't have to go completely without, judging from the stocks of your goods our merchants are apparently able to maintain in spite of war and high water.

We agree with Gen. Sherman in his definition of war, and we also agree with Mr. Wrigley in his statement that WE MUST WIN THIS WAR and that until we do nothing else really matters.

In this connection, may we be permitted to remark that newspaper space is receiving earnest attention in these days of momentous news, and that the columns of the Republican are just as valuable as they ever were, if not more so, in stimulating good will and in maintaining the prestige of the goods, the trade marks and the names set forth therein.

Selah!

Exempt Firemen and Police.

Exemption of firemen and policemen will be much more liberal under the new draft than heretofore. Provost Marshal General Crowder at Washington last Friday issued regulations providing that the firemen and policemen need only file a statement of their chiefs showing that they are trained, how long they have served and what they are paid accompanied by the statement of the registrant as to the reasons for believing their removal would be detrimental to public safety.

LETTER FROM FRANCE

Luther Crissman Says American Soldiers Are Accomplishing Great Things

Luther H Crissman, son of W. Homer Crissman, of Bellefonte, who is with the Supply Company, 108th Field Artillery, in France, wrote under date of August 7th the following interesting letter to Jimmy Caldwell, proprietor of the Bush House Cigar Store :

Dear Jimmy :—

I suppose that you will be a little surprised to hear from me, for more than likely you will figure that we will have enough to do on this side of the water, besides writing to our friends. Although we are only supposed to write two letters a week, I think that I am fixed so that I will be able to send one or two extras, so that I am going to write you a few lines just to let you know that we are still able to kick around, and to tell you what few things I am allowed to about the things that are happening on this side of the water.

I was going to write to you last week. We were sent away from camp on Monday morning and thinking that we would only be away for a day we did not bother taking writing paper with us, and as things turned out we were kept out until Friday night, so that when we got back none of us felt very much like writing any letters. Then Saturday we were again kept busy all, or most of the day, and Sunday the same way, so this is about the first chance that I have had to write to anybody, and you are among the first on my list. I wrote to Dad several times and told him to give you my best regards and also my address and to tell you to write to me. Did he do it? Does he still come to see you in the evenings? I suppose that it is the same old gang that still hangs around there; how about it? Does Newt. Dunlap and Bill Walker and that crowd still collect there? Well, give them all my best, also give Lewis Daggett and Boynton my regards. I hear that you are now owner of the cigar store. Well, I wish you the very best of luck with it and hope that you make lots of money, for you deserve it. I read in the papers that we received a few days ago where your little boy had been hurt. Hard luck. I am very sorry to hear it. How is your father getting along these days? I hope that he is in the best of health. Give him my best regards. Is Jimmy Martin still around Bellefonte? I wrote to Dad and asked him about this, but up to the present time I have not heard whether he is or not, if he is tell him to drop me a card and in fact all the boys that I know that hang around there, and also Daley and Mick Love and Andy Mangin and Griz Rhoads, and all the boys that used to be up in the club, and don't forget Hen and Orie Kline. I hear that Earl Kline is at present a married man. I wish that I could be in Bellefonte at the present time. If you only knew how often at night Dep and I sit on our cots and talk about the boys over there and the times that we used to have. We sure think of you often, in fact hardly a day goes by that we do not get into a conversation of some kind about the boys at the club and the fun that we used to have up there.

Things are going along smoothly in camp and there is very little that I would be allowed to tell you of what is really happening. We are living in barracks at the present time and it is very nice although I imagine that it would be much warmer in a tent in winter than it would be here, but of course we are not going to stay in this one spot till the end of the war, for we will be moving from one place to another most all the time, and perhaps we will get in a place where we will use the tents. Jimmy take it from me if things continue to go as they have been going this month, this war will be over by the end of winter, for it cannot last forever and if you read the papers and they give a true account of thtngs on this side, you will see why it is that I say this, for the Americans certainly are doing great work, and they are in it to win. I see by the Bellefonte papers that they are taking quite a bunch out of Centre County in the draft. Well, I think that the majority of them will never see this side of the water, for they will not all be needed, at least that is the way we all look at it, and I think that we are looking at it in the right way. What do the people at home think about it?

Well, Jimmy, I guess that I will have to close for this time as news is scarce and time is short. I am clerking in the Regimental Supply Office, and am having it pretty nice, but of course the work will get a little harder later on, but I should worry about such little things as that. Don't forget to give my best to all the boys and please write to me soon and tell me all about things. Dep and all the boys send you their best regards.

G. W. Sheesley Dead

George W. Sheesley died very suddenly at the home of his daughter, Mrs. James Bartley, at Loganton, of acute indigestion, aged 73 years. He is survived by four sons and four daughters: William, Virginia; Andrew, Spring Mills; John, DuBois; James, Mill Hall: Mrs. James Bartley, Loganton; Mrs. George Keiser, Flat Rock, and Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, Mill Hall. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Foss, of Loganton. Interment was made at Spring Mills.

Read The Republican. $1.50 a year.

AERIAL MAILAT LOCK HAVEN

First Landing Made Last Thursday at Clinton Country Club.

Max Miller, the first aviator to regularly carry mail between New York and Chicago, landed on the golf links of the Clinton Country Club, about two miles from Lock Haven, shortly before 11 o'clock last Thursday morning. He made a perfect landing before a crowd of thousands of people who cheered him and gave him a most enthusiastic reception. The reception committee was headed by Postmaster Paul Brosius, and was composed of prominent Lock Haven residents, besides city and county officials.

Miller had made one landing before reaching Lock Haven. He was forced to descend at a point just outside of Danville, where he remained for a few minutes making a minor engine repairs from New York to Danville he made an uninterrupted flight. He left Belmont park, New York city, at 7:09 o'clock in the morning. A second plane on the same route arrived later in the day.

When Miller arrived at the Country Club he was served a lunch by the reception committee who had made extensive preparations to receive him. Miller had been expected shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, but he did not start from New York City on schedule time. Thousands of people crowded the golf links and surrounding fields for hours before the aviator arrived.

The airman remained only a short time. In less than an hour he had replenished his supply of gasoline and was ready to resume his westward flight. His next landing was Cleveland.

The airman was first sighted in the vicinity of Lock Haven by farmers in White Deer valley. Next he was seen flying over Nippenose valley. This was at 10.32. He passed to the right of Oriole. Farmers all over the valley were out watching the airman. His coming had been hearlded abroad. The noise of his engine was plainly heard and many persons secured a sight of his plane as he swooped low over the ground.

At Lock Haven a small amount of mail was placed in the plane. It consisted for the most part of greetings from the postmaster and the mayor to the authorities of Chicago and other places where the airman had scheduled landings.

Beech Creek Man in Movies.

The Beech Creek correspondent of the Lock Haven Express last week wrote the following: Many persons from this place and vicinity traveled in numerous automobiles to Bellefonte Monday evening and again on Tuesday to see the government's official war film "Pershing's Crusaders," at the theatre there, attracted more particularly because a Beech Creek "boy" could be seen in the pictures, Major Harrison J. McGhee, son of Justice of the Peace and Mrs. George C. McGhee, of this borough, who has been a surgeon in the United States army since the summer of 1916, nearly a year before the war declaration against Germany, seeing his first service on the Mexican border under General Pershing, and taken direct from there without any furlough home, to France with the first United States forces to land in France in the latter part of May, 1917. In this picture Major McGhee is seen stooping over a wounded man on a stretcher, bandaging a wound, the man being a wounded German, who is then shown placed in an ambulance. Major McGhee's features in this picture can be recognized by his intimate friends, but his wife has a photograph of this particular scene which her husband sent to her several weeks ago, which is readily recognized as the same as in the film, which is a part of the Hearst-Pathe service. Major McGhee, however, is plainly seen with a group of medical men emerging from a dugout and can be easily recognized. His wife and parents were among the number from here who enjoyed the exhibition.

George W. Hebley Dead.

George W. Hebley of Orviston died last Thursday evening at the home of his sister, Mrs. C. A. Williams, at Lock Haven. He had been ill with typhoid fever but had apparently recovered and was recently able to be around. While visiting his sister, Mrs. Williams, he took a relapse and continued to grow worse until the end. Deceased was superintendent of the Hayes Run Fire Brick company and was a member of the Lock Haven lodges of Elks and Moose. Mr. Hebley was aged 36 years and is survived by his wife and mother, Mrs. John Hebley, and three sisters: Mrs. Edward Walsh and C. A. Williams, Lock Haven, and Mrs. A. N. Harmon, Detroit, Mich.

John T. Campbell Dead.

John T. Campbell died at his home near Potters Mills on Monday of last week from a complication of diseases. He was born near Centre Hall seventy-five years ago and served for a time in the Civil war. His second wife, nee Beulah Garver, survives, together with several children to his first wife, who was Susan Parker. He was a member of the M. E. church. Burial was made at Sprucetown on Thuesday morning.

Mrs. J. S. Bickel Dead.

Mrs. J. S. Bickel, aged 70 years, died last week at the Danville hospital. She is survived by her husband who resides at Beech Creek. Interment was made on Thursday in the Dunnstown cemetery.

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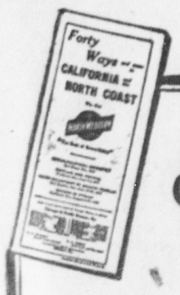

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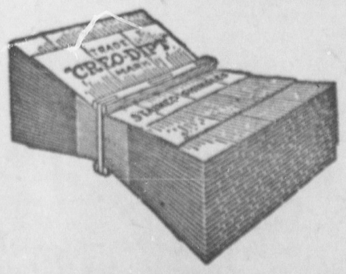

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LIFE FIFTY CENTURIES AGO

Discoveries Show There Were Many Points of Resemblance to That of the Present Day.

Translation of prehistoric tablets in the University of Pennsylvania museum at Philadelphia has revealed that women mayors were regularly constituted public officials in Asia Minor 5,000 years ago. That prototypes of newspaper men at that remote time, true to more modern traditions of the profession, occasionally became involved in litigations of the present day "libel suit" character, but generally were released "on bail" is also indicated in the newly deciphered writings.

The translations which concern a once-powerful, well-organized government and people of which nearly all trace has been lost through long forgotten centuries have just been completed by Dr. A. B. Sayce of Oxford university, famous oriental scholar. He copied the tablets two years ago and took the copies to Egypt, where he was finally able to master their time-shrouded messages.

The tablets were the work of Hittites of Cappadocians, whose national boundaries 50 centuries ago extended from the Mediterranean to the Black sea and from the headquarters of the Euphrates into what is now Persia. Each province was subdivided into cities, and these were supervised by a mayor and a prefectress, whose powers, the tablets indicate, were co-ordinated. In one instance it appeared the woman mayor had an official status independent of the male head of the "municipal" government.

An insight into many other interesting and hitherto unknown phases of life in the ancient kingdoms whose lands comprised the present-day Mesopotamian battle grounds are afforded by Doctor Sayce's discoveries.

SEE DEER AS FOOD SUPPLY

Belief That Animals Can Be Domesticated and Raised Like the Ordinary Live Stock.

There has been advocated the scheme of raising deer as a source of meat supply in this country. It is believed that deer farming could be made as profitable as any other livestock industry.

It has been pointed out that the Virginia deer and the Rocky mountain elk are best suited for this purpose. Elk have been acclimatized in many parts of the world and everywhere they show the same vigor and hardiness. They adapt themselves to almost any environment and their increase under domestication is equal to that of ordinary cattle.

It is contended that there are large areas of rough land in the United States, like the Ozarks and the Alleghany regions, where elk could be profitably raised. The Virginia deer is adaptable to almost all parts of this country, and thrives on land unsuited to horses.

Animals and Proverbs.

It is singular at first sight how largely animals are referred to in proverbs, but since proverbs are built on men's lives and their observations, it is really not so odd.

The docile sheep reminds one of obedient children or tractable servants; the strutting peacocks, with their large and beautiful tails, of gaudily dressed women; the rock-climbing goats, of bold adventurers; the cunning foxes, of unprincipled and shrewd tradesmen; the chirping crickets of care-free merrymakers, and the slippery eel, of unreliable employers.

This readiness to see resemblances everywhere shows itself in proverbial similes and comparisons—the man with a sluggish mind is "as stupid as an auk;" a cheerful companion is "as happy as a clam;" the headstrong youth "as wild as a buck;" the diligent workman is "as busy as a bee;" the courageous soldier is "as brave as a lion;" the neighbor who is lean and tall of stature is "as gaunt as a greyhound."

Mecca for the Fat.

"Go to Mesopotamia and perspire" is the reply of a writer in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to a person who is searching for a reliable cure for fat. In that climate a fat person simply melts and runs down. As early in the morning as daybreak one awakes to find himself bathed in perspiration. The "cool" of the night means a temperature of 90 degrees; by eleven o'clock the temperature rises to 120 degrees, and at midday the air simply burns the lungs. Nobody remains fat in Mesopotamia, and nobody works if it can be avoided, and Sulim tells me that it generally is avoided under the pretext of turning everything over to Allah. All this fat pilgrim needs in Mesopotamia is somebody to support him. If this can be arranged, the fat takes care of itself. However, one might reduce, even in this climate, quite handily while looking for somebody to support one.

Grand Canyon an Inspiration.

An interesting example of the way the Grand canyon "gets" those who live a while with it is found in the technical, and to most of us the incomprehensible, reports of the government topographers and geologists who studied it for years. Apparently, in spite of themselves, these men to whom rocks and canyons are the grim business of life often interrupt their dry, technical pages by brief bursts of enthusiasm, not inspired in the least by science, but by the pure emotion of sublimity.

FIND CITY TRAFFIC PROBLEM

Authorities Have Hard Task Finding Ways and Means of Doing Away With Congestion.

The busiest street traffic point in the world is where an expert would guess from a map of the metropolis, the New York World remarks. Central park splits Manhattan; as the northwestern section is larger than the northeastern the busiest point necessarily is Columbus circle, where Deputy Commissioner Harriss finds that 39,210 vehicles passed in a ten-hour day, as compared with 28,735 at the Ritz corner of Piccadilly, London, in 12 hours in 1914.

No other New York point quite comes up to London's maximum; but the sum of 17 busy corners in each city gives 274,305 vehicles in 12 hours in London. Several of these corners give an impression of greater congestion than Columbus circle, because there is at that point room enough to use the circulating system of regulating traffic, impossible at most crossings.

Up to a certain point busy street corners are a matter of pride, showing business activity and wealth of pleasure cars. Then they become a problem. Since the city must grow, there is but one thing to do with congested traffic: Scatter it.

For economy and efficiency the administration of the city should be centralized. Its provisioning and its industries, its parks and boulevards for pleasure driving, its factories and steamship wharves must be decentralized, scattered among the boroughs, if traffic delays are not to become intolerable. City zoning plans, new markets, new wharves, new and broad avenues are all as necessary as police regulations to keep the activities of a great city from being blocked.

ALASKA HAS GIGANTIC CLAMS

"Razor" Bivalves That Attain a Length of Eight Inches Are Plentiful in Northern Waters.

Any new source of food supply is important in these days, and the government fisheries bureau is greatly delighted at the discovery of the vast and hitherto unknown beds of clams off the coast of central Alaska, not far from Cordova. One bed is 60 miles long and from three to five miles wide.

The clams are quite different from those common in our Eastern markets, says the Philadelphia Ledger. They are "razor clams"—a kind of bivalve that derives its name, appropriately descriptive, from its likeness in shape to a razor.

Razor clams of a related species are rather plentifully found (though not great beds of them) in Long Island sound and elsewhere along the Atlantic coast. Nobody ever thinks of eating them, yet they are delicious.

The variety represented on the Alaskan coast is of larger size, commonly eight inches long, and is so good to eat that during the last two years great quantities have been put up in cans for market—the "meats" that is to say. It promises a fishery productive of much excellent food. Indeed, there is no other shellfish on the Pacific coast that compares with the razor clam as a delicacy for the table.

Zuni Runners.

A short time ago the tribe of the Zunis held their great annual ceremonial feasts and dances at their pueblo in western New Mexico. For almost the first time a number of tourists penetrated the 40 miles that lie between the pueblo and the railroad to witness the ceremonies, and as a result the Zunis are beginning to be known to fame. Long familiar to students of ethnology, their peculiar talents are quite unknown to the general public.

The Zuni Indians are probably the greatest runners the world ever has seen. Their feats in this direction are such that any man who would try to recount them all would inevitably lose his reputation for veracity. But in looking at the lean brown boy who will run down a wild horse or a deer and hardly lose his breath over it, one must remember that the lad has not only been trained to run from the time he could first stand on his little feet without tumbling down, but his training really began a thousand years ago. He comes of a tribe that has specialized in running since long before Columbus was born.—Chicago News.

In Learned Boston.

A modest advertisement in a Boston paper announces that if you use a certain brand of pest exterminator "Antediluvian ants or any other household pest cease their obreptitious invasion of your premises."

Personally we had no idea that ants were of such ancient lineage, but perhaps there are antediluvian ants and others. Anyway, it would appear that Noah carried a pair of ants aboard the Ark, and we would like to know what he did it for.

As much as we dislike ants, however, it seems a little too much to call them obreptitious in their conduct. They are probably carrying on in life according to their best lights, and we ought to absolve them of fraudulent intent or of strategy that is deliberately based on the element of surprise. At least, we can say that the ants are not consciously obreptitious.

But we are not sure that Boston advertisers are not acting somewhat obreptitiously when they use words like obreptitious and antediluvian in setting forth the merits of insect powders and pest exterminators.—Providence Journal.

LOUDER THAN ANY THUNDER

Modern Guns Make Noise That Is Far Above That of "Heaven's Artillery."

Every big noise is compared to thunder, as if heaven's artillery were the greatest noise imaginable. We speak commonly of "the thunder of the guns," and the poets have always spread themselves on the terrific cannonade of a thunder storm. But the plain fact is that man's artillery beats the clouds into fits, if the distance at which each can be heard is any criterion of the intensity and volume of sound.

The gunfire in Flanders has been heard in London countless times, while it is quite impossible to say how far the famous mineburst on the Vimy ridge, produced by human agency, though not gunfire, could be heard. But it is doubtful whether the loudest thunder that ever pealed has been heard 20 miles away.

One of the greatest thunder storms of recent years occurred in the Richmond area, but not a sound of it reached London, and it is on record that when the church steeple of Lostwithiel was destroyed by lightning to the accompaniment of such a roar of thunder as the oldest inhabitant could not remember, no sound was heard 30 miles distant.

The explanation of this seeming anomaly is possibly the fact that thunder is produced in the air, and the sound is conveyed by earth waves rather than by air waves.—London Chronicle.

WOMEN HANDLE BIG SHELLS

Young Mother Gave Practical Demonstration of Their Physical Fitness to Do So.

When women first were put to work in shell factories in England they handled only the light field-gun shells. Later it became necessary for them to turn out larger shells, and doubts were raised as to whether the women were strong enough to handle them. A young mother settled the question.

"Let me heft the shell," she said, picking one up from the floor. "Aye," she commented, "this shell is a mite heavy, 'tis true, but it's not so heavy as my baby."

There is a shell factory in the Liverpool district operated almost exclusively by the daughters of business and professional men. Many are young girls who had never done any kind of work other than needle work and cooking. The heavy work of the establishment is performed by the wives of sailors.

This is a nonprofit-making factory and it is the reply of the Cunard company to the Germans for the sinking of the Lusitania.

Rip Van Noah.

It was the first twilight game at the local ball park, and the little fan with the whiskers just had to tell something to celebrate the occasion.

"Boys, here's a new one my son wrote me," he said, as he climbed into the bleachers.

"Well, spring it! Spring it!" begged the "gang." "Let's get it over with.'

"Yuh know my son's at the National army camp at Chillicothe. Yeh, he came out flat-footed fer the war. Hahah!" said the little man, as he lit into a cigar which everybody knew was made in Wheeling. "Well, here is what he wrote me this mornin': 'Dear Pop—Here is a joke. I hope you see the point. What put the chill in Chillicothe? Why, the draft, of course. Jimmy. P. S. This is some city.' Now wasn't that just like Jimmy. Some little joke. He-he!"

"Yes, some little joke," said the crowd, "you old Mr. Rip Van Noah."

Imitated Kopenick Captain.

An extraordinary instance of Teutonic servility where uniforms are concerned has occurred at Essen. A party of three armed individuals, two in soldiers' and one in a policeman's uniform, made a round of all the schools of the town, representing themselves to be authorized to collect the children's satchels. They paid a trifle in each case for the leather straps attached to them, and carried away their booty. After a few days, the whole affair was discovered to be a swindle. "How it is possible that this could have been carried on for days without anyone having the courage to challenge their authority remains one of the mysteries of the war," says the Rhenish Westphalian Gazette.

Flying Temperament.

The most eminent of British scientists have devoted special study to the psychological and physiological aspects of flying. One authority says that good eyesight, normal hearing, good "muscle sense," and equilibration are indispensable qualifications. But most important of all is the right temperament—not an easy thing for a medical board to examine. Of the types—the imaginative and the unimaginative—the imaginative youth is said to make the better pilot if he can keep his imagination under control.

Two Prize Captives.

While on sentry duty one night one of the men at Camp Colt, who had been the butt of numerous company jokes, halted two of his worst tormentors as they were endeavoring to slip into camp after taps. In response to his challenge they stated that they were Kaiser Bill and Von Hindenburg. Thereupon the sentry called for the officer of the guard, reported his distinguished guests, and had the satisfaction of seeing them headed directly for the guardhouse.

YANKS DISLIKE FRENCH CASH

Call Greenbacks "Real Money"—Complain That Francs Slip Through Fingers.

Forgetting how to figure in "regular money" and learning how to calculate in "this doggon stuff" is one of the first worries of the American soldiers in France, says New York Evening Sun.

"Regular money" is good old dollars and cents, nickels, dimes and quarters.

"This doggon stuff" is the name applied to French francs, usually paper money, often as low as single francs, or 20 cents, for most small cities have issued local small change currency.

The Americans do not like French paper money. They say it is trash, and tears, and is hard to count.

On the other hand, the French are shocked when an American crumples French paper up and shoves it in his pocket the "way they do back home." French money is to be handled in big pocketbooks and not crumpled.

"Look at some real money once," a doughboy told a merchant, and flashed a bright new silver certificate. When he crumpled it up in his fist to show how "real money can be used" the Frenchman almost fainted.

The Americans are paid almost entirely in French money and they are getting used to francs, though they all agree "a franc's so small it slips through your fingers like water."

HOW THEY HELP TO WIN WAR

Country's Youngsters More Than "Doing Their Bit" for the Country We All Love.

More than 2,400,000 boys and girls were reached through club work last year, according to a compilation recently made by the United States department of agriculture, which supervises this work in co-operation with the State Agricultural colleges. Of this number approximately 350,000 made complete reports, which show that they produced and conserved products amounting to $10,000,000. In the 33 Northern and Western states 840,606 boys and girls were enrolled. Of this number 160,625 had reported products valued at $3,700,000. In the South there were 115,745 boys enrolled in the regular work, who produced products valued at $4,500,000, and 74,306 girls who produced and conserved products valued at $1,500,000. In the emergency club work in the South the club leaders reached over 400,000 boys and approximately 1,000,000 girls who produced and conserved products valued at more than $4,000,000.

Between Air Raids.

This is a thrilling and true story of two women who kept a "posto di conforto" at Treviso, Italy, for traveling sick and wounded soldiers:

Having done some very good terrorizing by the six o'clock raids, the Huns kept them up. It was such a pestiferous nuisance, because we were always in the middle of cooking the evening meal! With your soldier cook and servant safe down in the cellar, it becomes your pleasing duty to run out between raids to stir the soup or put another stick of wood on the fire. With shrapnel falling all around, it is not altogether wise to go with uncovered head. We had given our two helmets to American ambulance drivers and were without any, so I was obliged to wear a granite saucepan on my head for these stirring parties. It was not our custom to go into a refuge. We claimed to those who expostulated that during the raids was when we were the most needed.—Red Cross Magazine.

His Drastic Action.

"It seems to me that motorists passing through here are extremely reckless in their driving," said the hypercritical guest. "Don't the authorities try to do anything to stop their speeding through town?"

"Well," responded the landlord of the Petunia tavern, "Constable Slackputter didn't do much till one joy rider ran smack over him and went racing off to the westward. But then, you betcha, he crawled to a telephone, called up the captain of the home guards at Wayoverbehind, and ordered him to get his company out and take the nefarious cuss dead or alive. The captain didn't do it, but it just showed how awake to his duty Slack had suddenly become. Any time you run over a small town officer you can get action and re-action out of him."—Kansas City Star.

Bound to Get Into Fight.

A man giving the name of J. E. Murphy walked into the office of the Canadian recruiting mission in Boston and asked if there was room in the army for a brigadier general. The officers assured him there was, and Murphy told them he was a Canadian, thirty-three years old, who had served in Mexico under General Orozco with the rank of brigadier general. After a phyiscal examination he was rejected on account of web toes. Murphy said he would go to Canada and try recruiting offices there.

Must Be a Branch of Hades.

Men do live and work and accomplish things in Mesopotamia between May and October, says a returned traveler, but the requisites are sunhelmets, spine pads, deep dugouts or thick walls, and a larger measure of pure grit than is necessary in any other country on earth that I know of. And in spite of all the precautions that are taken, more men are killed each year by heatstroke than by any other natural agency.

WRIGLEY'S

For Victory Buy War Savings Stamps

We will win this war—

Nothing else really matters until we do!

The Flavor Lasts

Football in China.

The Chinese, first as they were in many things, were first in the field with that winter pastime we regard as peculiarly our own—football. They played football from very early times, at first with a ball stuffed with hair, but from the fifth century with an inflated bladder covered with leather.

Even in the earliest days the game had its own literature, giving the technical names and positions of the players and enumerating at least seventy different varieties of kicks; but perhaps the most striking matter so recorded was that concerning the reward of the players: "The winners were rewarded with flowers, fruit and wine; and even with silver bowls and brocades; while the captain of the losing team was flogged and suffered other indignities."

Checks Little Used in France.

Checks are not much used and are seldom accepted in France. There is but little attempt to identify the payer of a check and anyone who either makes out or accepts an order to pay does so at his peril. The public tax collector will have none of them, and the taxpayer has to stand in line with his bank bills in the back yard or in the garret of the precepteur, or else he must go to jail for nonpayment. He cannot send a check. There is no clearing house in Paris. Banks settle their accounts with one another by sending uniformed messengers, who carry cash through the streets and who stand in line before the cashiers' windows waiting to get their exact change.—John N. Anderson in Century Magazine.

Aristotle's Prescription.

A balsam for every ill, an ease for every ache, is translated by Steele from the "Secretum Secretorum," supposed to have been written by the philosopher Aristotle for his pupil, Alexander the Great. The concoction consists of juices of various fruits boiled down and seasoned with musk, ambergris and aloes, various highly expensive oils salted liberally with powdered pearls, rubies, sapphires, amethysts, emeralds, gold, etc., all being guarded by appropriate magical precautions.

Alexander, however, died at an early age from excessive imbibing, not of the delectable mixtures prescribed by his mentor, but of the juice of the grape.

Oysters Killed by Poisoned Waters.

A few months ago a phenomenon, known locally as "elturbio," appeared in a part of the pearl-fishing grounds near Margarita island. This consists in a decomposition or poisoning of the waters, which brings about the death of the oysters and the consequent destruction of the beds.

The immediate loss in pearls from this disaster is estimated at from 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 bolivars ($579,000 to $772,000), and it was thought best to prohibit fishing in the infected district.—Commerce Reports.

CLEVERNESS OF POLAR BEAR

Almost Impossible to Catch the Animal in Any Sort of Trap That Can Be Devised.

According to the stories told by arctic explorers and whalers, polar bears—like many other animals of the far North that have a hard time finding food—show an unusual reasoning faculty, says People's Home Journal.

A whaler tells of planning to capture a polar bear by means of a slip noose arranged about a bait. The noose caught one of the bear's claws, but the animal worked itself loose and carried away the bait. The sailor set the noose again, but this time the bear pushed the rope away before venturing near the bait. The third time the sailor covered the noose with snow, but the bear scraped about until he found the rope and again dragged it to one side. The fourth time the sailor put the bait in the bottom of a hole so the bear would have to crawl partly into it. Then he put the noose entirely around the hole and covered it with snow. This did not deceive the bear, however, as the animal carefully uncovered the rope, knocked it aside and carried off the bait. Then the sailor gave up.

Another story tells of a polar bear's cleverness in catching a seal. The seal had climbed through a hole in the ice, but was keeping near the edge in order to be able to plunge in at the approach of danger. The bear saw the seal from a distance and knew that there was no chance to steal across the ice and attack its prey. Accordingly the bear entered the water through another hole a considerable distance away, swam under the ice to the hole through which the seal had emerged and seized the luckless animal, which naturally was taken entirely by surprise.

Why the Leaves Turn Red.

An examination of the withered leaves of the autumn foliage at the time of their turning red shows that they contain more sugar and less starch than in midsummer. Leaves of evergreens, however, lose their red tints with the return of the warm season, and reassume their green color. In these plants—i. e., the holly and ivy—the sugar of the leaf is transformed into starch in springtime. From these observations two inferences can be drawn—first, that the red coloring substances are probably of the nature of the glucoses, being in most cases compounds of tannic substances with sugar; second, the chief physical conditions for the formation of the red color are sunshine, which, on the one hand, enhances the assimilation and production of sugar, and, on the other hand, quickens the chemical process that leads to the formation of the coloring matter, and, furthermore, a low temperature, which prevents the transformation of the sugar into starch. In other words, the red tints of autumn are the direct product of the meteorological conditions prevailing during that season—i. e., sunshine and low temperature.

THE REPUBLICAN.

Bellefonte, Pa., September 12, 1918

CHARLES E. DORWORTH, - Ed., & Pub

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The war is still going on.

Get readay for the next Liberty Loan drive.

Is the Hon. Johnny Noll for Bonniwell or for Palmer?

Bonniwell seems to have shot the Democratic party in Pennsylvania to pieces, and Palmer apparently has blown up Bonniwell. Sort of a nutual political suicide club.

There are about a dozen bachelors in Bellefonte who happen to come within the draft age who are ready to admit even publicly that marriage isn't a complete failure.

If the outraged women and girls of Belgium are given a voice in the final settlement of the war, there certainly will be no peace until Germany is crushed and conquered.

Keep your eye open for the pro—German sympathizer who will likely be showing his hand pretty soon by advocating peace on a basis of victory to neither side. And once you have him spotted, soak him so effectually that he will not be heard from again.

While the Kaiser thought he was winning he demanded "peace by the sword." Now that he is losing out he urges "peace dictated by reason." Approving of everything else that has been said of "Me und Gott", we might add that he isn't even a good sport.

Palmer's depth bomb exploded over Bonniwell reads very much like a hard squeeze to wriggle out of a pledge to support the latter's candidacy for Governor. Apparently Palmer got a signal from Vance McCormick to back-pedal, throw Bonniwell overboard, and hold onto the Democratic machine regardless of the outcome on the Governorship.

NEWS FROM HOME.

It is the exception rather than the rule that soldier boys writing to home folks do not ask relatives or friends to send them all the "news from home." They are eager to learn what is going on at home while they are in France or in training camps preliminary to being sent "over there." Letters from the family are of course prized most of all, but even letters cannot convey all the home news the soldier boys are anxious to read. We learned the other day that a copy of The Republican had been passed around from one Centre County soldier to another in France so many times that it was "actually worn out and falling to pieces." Each boy was eager to read it because it told of the doings among people whom he knew at home. And the items of home news the boys read gave them something to talk over in their quarters at night.

If you have a boy who is a soldier, send him a home paper. Let it be The Republican or any other home paper, but see that it is sent to him every week. He will be more than glad to get it. Home news next to love of family links the soldier boy to his home, no matter how widely they may be separated for the time being. Home news keeps the home fires burning. It will be a glorious day when our soldier boys come marching home. In fancy one can hear the bands playing and the street crowds cheering as our boys proudly pass in review and receive the welcome they so richly deserve. Until the coming of this great day, see to it that your soldier boy gets the news from home—in frequent home letters and the home paper.

Resume Red Cross Work.

Active work of the Red Cross will resume Monday afternoon September 16th and a full attendance of workers is requested as we have a large army order to fill.

MARY MILES BLANCHARD.

Helen Briel Dead.

Helen Briel, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Briel, of Karthaus, died at the Clearfield Hospital Friday evening, Aug. 30, following an operation. She was sixteen years of age.

FARM LABOR REPORT.

Defence Committee Describes Work Done By Emergency Hands.

George R. Meek, executive secretary, presents the following interesting report on how the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety helped Centre County Farmers during the recent summer:—

Working quietly, yet efficiently, the Centre County Branch of the Pennsylvania Council of National Defense and Committee of Public Safety has played a very important part in planting and harvesting the bumper crops that Centre county farms have produced this year.

Through the splendid work of John L. Holmes, of State College, farm labor manager for Centre county, a complete survey of the farm labor situation was made early in the spring and upon it was built an organization designed to supply all the calls that might be made for farm labor.

First came the enrollment and training of boys for the Boys Working Reserve. Of the number enrolled twenty-one were sent to State College for intensive preliminary training and then assigned to farms in the county as follows:

Howard Moore, Philipsburg, placed with William Way, Halfmoon township, turned out to be a disappointment.

James Johnson, Philipsburg, placed with Milton Walker, of Marengo, turned out to be a disappointment.

Richard Hoffman, Howard, placed with Ives L. Harvey, in Howard township, splendid boy and earned the bronze medal.

Harry Crain, Philipsburg, placed with Darlington Way, Halfmoon township, was not satisfactory to Mr. Way but showed that he was a good boy by accepting a transfer to Mr. Wilson in the same township and earning the bronze medal.

Donald Pendleton, colored, Bellefonte, placed with George Thompson, at Alto, stayed one week. Didn't like work.

Mahlen Everhart, Bellefonte, placed with Elmer Lowder, at Oak Hall. Fine boy, pleased Mr. Lowder, but quit after ten days because a seasoned man's work was expected from a boy just out of school.

Malcolm Haupt, Bellefonte, placed with Paul Vonada, at Zion, well liked by Mr. Vonada but was too small for farm work.

Malcolm Love, Bellefonte, placed with Clyde Fishburn, in Ferguson township, and later with J. F. Hoy, Rockview, worked fine and awarded the bronze medal.

William Reed, Philipsburg, took the course but never reported for work.

Albert Smith, Bellefonte, placed with Samuel Homan, Rock Springs, good boy, liked by his employer, but left after ten days claiming the work was too hard.

E. D. Leitzell, Bellefonte, placed with E. D. Merritt, back of Julian, stayed one week and left, claiming the place too lonely.

Randall Graham, State College, placed on the College farms. Did good work, was awarded the bronze medal.

Rufus Cole, State College, placed with E. D. Worthern, College township, good boy and awarded the bronze medal.

C. Dale Slagle, State College, placed with David Slagle, Ferguson township, good boy, awarded bronze medal.

Geo. E. McClelland, Bellefonte, placed with Wiliam Mothersbaugh, in Harris township, good worker and well liked by employer but wouldn't stay.

Harold Zimmerman, Bellefonte, placed with Charles E. Mothersbaugh, Harris township, was too light for farm work.

Ralph Kern, Lemont, placed with C. E. Meyer, State College, awarded bronze medal.

Guy Williams, Oak Hall, placed with C. E. Meyer, State College, was awarded bronze medal.

Harry Detweiler, Miles township, placed with Frank Homan, Ferguson township, splendid boy but got an infected hand and had to quit.

Irving Boerlin, Sewickley, Pa., placed first with E. F. Shoemaker, Harris township, then transferred to D. A. Grove, of College township. A city boy who made good in the country and was awarded bronze medal.

Geo. R. Rice, Sewickley, Pa., placed with Stine Walker, in Ferguson township, another city boy who made good in the country and was awarded bronze medal.

R. C. Galbraith Dead.

R. C. Galbraith died last week at his home in Washington, D. C., of a complication of disesses after suffering more or less the past two years. He was a son of the late Colonel and Mrs. R. C. Galbraith, of Sinking Valley. He was born in the valley August 21, 1860. About thirty years ago he was united in marriage with Mrs. Minnie Mingle, who with two children, Carl and Miss Helen, survives. He is also survived by these brothers and sisters: Victor, of Wilmerding; William, of Tyrone; Harry, of Williamsport; Frank, of Pittston; Mrs. Edward Irwin, of Bellefonte. Mr. Galbraith had been employed by the government for a number of years. He was a member of the Presbyterian church; Tyrone lodge No. 494, F. &. A. M., and Tyrone lodge No. 152, I. O. O. F.

Read The Republican. $1.50 a year in advance.

READY FOR GRANGERS

Elaborate Program Arranged for Encampment at Centre Hall.

Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Grange Encampment and Fair on Saturday, September 14.

Two hundred tents have been erected and practically all tent holders will move in on Friday and Saturday for a full week of pleasure. Every effort has been made to make the camp pleasant and to provide amusement and instruction for both old and young. There will be something interesting for everybody every day.

The State College will have an exhibit and short addresses will be given every day by members of the faculty of the School of Agriculture.

The County Committee on War Savings Stamps will have a tent on the ground and be ready to sell stamps at all times. Short addresses will be delivered on this and other patriotic subjects every day.

The agricultural and horticultural exhibit will be larger and better than in former years and will be arranged in an interesting and instructive manner. An expert attendant will be ready to explain and answer questions as to exhibits.

The exhibit of horses, cattle and sheep promises to be larger than ever before.

The exhibit of farm implements will be large and varied.

A good band will furnish music during the week.

PROGRAM.

SATURDAY, 7:30 P. M.

Opening picture show in the auditorium.

SUNDAY, HARVEST HOME SERVICES, 2:30 P. M.

Rev. John Harkins, of the Grace Lutheran church of State College, will deliver the anniversary address.

MONDAY, PLACING OF EXHIBITS.

7:30 p. m. Moving pictures in the auditorum.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

2 p. m. Patriotic exercises in auditorium.

7 p. m. Moving pictures.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17TH.

1 p. m. Address by Senator Colby, representative of the U. S. Food Administration.

2 p. m. Address by Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, Democratic Candidate for Governor.

7 p. m. Moving pictures.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19TH.

1:30 p. m. Address by John A. McSparran, Master of the State Grange, and Hon. Charles E. Patton, Secretary of Agriculture.

Other prominent men will also deliver addresses at convenient times during the week.

7 p. m. The last and best moving picture show.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20TH.

Sales day and closing of camp.

Special trains will be run Wednesday and Thursday.

Field Day at Snow Shoe.

Farmers of Centre and Clearfield Counties will be given the opportunity to look over and inspect the fertilizer experiments at Snow Shoe which are conducted by the State Experiment Station, on Friday afternoon, Sept. 13th, at 2.30 o'clock.

The crops growing on the plots at the present time show very clearly the effect of Lime and Phosphorous applied to DeKalb soils and a trip to see these results will be time well spent.

A short and interesting program has been arranged beginning at 2.30 when the plat will be inspected and Professor White and Professor Gardner of the Department of Agronomy will explain the various treatments.

Cars passing through Bellefonte may join with the Centre County bunch which will leave from in front of the Court House at 1 o'clock.

R. H. OLMSTEAD,
County Agent.

Argued Humes Will Case.

The Humes will case, of Jersey Shore, which has been in the Lycoming County courts for the past year, came up for argument before Judge Harvey W. Whitehead in Williamsport last week. The contestants are Margaret P. Humes and the Jersey Shore Trust Co., guardian of Samuel Humes daughter and son of Mr. and Mrs. James Krom, of Jersey Shore, and the petitioners are Mrs. Rachael H. Hepburn and Robert A. Sebring, also of Jersey Shore. Mrs. Flora S, Humes, wife of Hamilton B. Humes, died leaving a will, the provisions of which are being contested by the children of Mrs. Krom. The case involves about $200,000 and has attracted considerable attention. The contestants claim that the will giving the majority of the estate to the Hepburns was made when Mrs. Humes was not accountable for her doings.

Before and After.

My brother has just reached France. On being moved from one village to another he wished to thank the kind old Frenchwoman with whom he had been billeted and thought he was saying, "We thank you for your kindness to us while we were here." The girls standing near laughed so heartily that he repeated his sentence later to an interpreter and found that he had said, "before we were here."—Exchange.

HELPING FINANCE WAR A PRIVILEGE

Not Only a Duty Which Every Good American Owes His Country at This Time.

AMERICA IS RE-DISCOVERED

Autocratic Rulers of Germany Have Learned That They Cannot Foist Their Theories of Kultur Upon Our Democracy.

By THOMAS R. MARSHALL,
Vice President of the United States.

A very remarkable thing about America consists in the fact that it does not remain discovered, for a country is discovered only when the world knows where it is and what it is. If the world be mistaken in either particular, it remains still an unknown land. Historians say that Columbus discovered it in 1492, and so far as revealing its geographical location to the world is concerned that is true. But in 1776 it was rediscovered when the fat-headed German who sat on the English throne made the great mistake in the life of the British empire in thinking that he might treat the colonists as he chose.

Dream of World Dominion.

The average German junker, if he had any religious sense which rose higher than the mere worship of power, would have made a splendid theological professor in those days when it was wittily said of Andover that every five years the professors took a solemn oath to the effect that they had learned nothing in the preceding five years and would learn nothing in the succeeding five. This German hierarchy became obsessed with the idea of world dominion emanating from a great empire in middle Europe. It proceeded with a diplomacy that would have made Machiavelli seek admission into the kindergarten. It organized by an act of the congress of the United States what is known as the German Alliance. Ostensibly a fraternal organization. Its underlying purpose was to obtain possession of the schools, colleges and universities of America, and by a course of training from generation to generation teach this people that the individual was nothing, that the state was everything. It thought in forty years it had so divided the American people that there were but two courses open to the—either a ready acquiescence in the purposes and aims of the imperial German government or in the having of sufficient power at the close of this bloodthirsty and cruel war to collect off the American people a sufficient tribute to indemnify in dollars and cents the vast expenditures of the German empire in the waging of this war and the making of the entire western continent a mere appendage of the German crown.

Now that the war is on some of its leading men boldly disclaim the right of the American government to have any immigration laws whatsoever. They brazenly announce that Columbus discovered America for the world: that the Germans have an unrestricted right to come to America, and if they can get a sufficient number here imbued with their theories of kultur to shift our individualistic democracy into a state autocracy. The Lusitania, the Arabia and the Sussex would never have been sunken, the indignities heaped upon the flag would never have occurred, the brutal and autocratic course of conduct would never have been taken, had their government not imagined its forty years' influence upon the thought and purpose of American life had so weakened the fiber of American citizenship that in the hour of trial it would be as impotent as a leprous hand, or as water spilled upon dry ground that may not be gathered up again.

Peaceful Man Can Fight.

It has rediscovered America. It has found that it was mistaken. It has been suddenly confronted with the fact that the peaceful man is the most dangerous man when he concludes to engage in a fight.

But this fight is not yet won. There are no half dozen courses open to the American people. They must win or they must lose, and if they lose, what was sought to be accomplished by insidious propaganda will be given to them by the mailed fist of the conqueror. Holy writ declares that all a man hath will he give for his life, but more than a century and a quarter of American life has disclosed that life is not life unless with it goes liberty. We are therefore up against the real thing. We must win or we must be contented to be slaves, despoiled of our houses, our lands, our stocks, our bonds, our mortgages and our money. I am not a graduate of the Wharton School of Finance. I learned my financial system from the Indiana official who felt that he had been a faithful public servant when he made a report in his fiduciary capacity which simply showed that the money was all paid in and all paid out. But with blood in my veins, not a drop of which on either side of the house has landed on this soil since 1776, my idea of what constitutes America is not extent of territory, nor vast resources, nor unlimited power. It is rather that America is the land of opportunity and obligation, of a chance to get on in the world honestly if you know how to get on, and of the duty to see to it that you do not lay an unkind hand upon the chance and opportunity of any other striving son of God.

Sacrifices Necessary.

Yes, we are up against the real thing, and the only question is, regardless of your race, your faith, your station in life, are you willing to face it like people who are worthy to be free? Will you hoard your money and take your chance that providence will win this fight for you and save it from the coffers of the German empire? Or will you go into partnership with your government and win it certainly, although your incomes may thereby be lessened.

The latter I think is the course of conduct for the wise and patriotic man. There lived in my town in Indiana a man who for 40 years had been a pillar in one of the prominent churches. One day he left it and joined another. Upon being asked what he thought of his new church, he said it was just as good as the old one and a little cheaper. That, I think, ought to be the attitude of mind at the present time. To be a little poorer at the close of this war, and yet to feel that your children and your children's children are safe from the incursion of ambitions and bloodthirsty men is just as good as to take a chance on heaven winning this war for a people who are willing to win it for themselves, and will be, in my opinion, a good deal cheaper.

To help finance this war is not only a duty, but it is a great privilege. Heretofore you have been political stockholders in this republic. Some of the evils of our politics have arisen from the fact that the interest is purely political and not financial. Now you have a chance to become a financial stockholder in your country. The war, of course, will be financed, if need be by the very rich of the country, but it ought not to be, in the interests of the good of the country, for the debt some time must be paid, and if you will all take as many shares as you can in this financial company of yours, it will tend to prudence and economy in the administration of public affairs in the future. It will lessen your taxes, and you and your children as you pay them will feel that you are helping to pay yourselves rather than helping to pay persons who you believe have unjustly profited out of the necessities of this war. You can prevent anybody getting an undue financial advantage out of the indebtedness which this people must contract, if you will do your best. If you will not do your best, and prefer to keep for needless luxuries your little earnings, justice and fair dealing suggest that you do not complain if the rich take the obligations of your government. No man has a right to growl when he has had an equal chance with his fellow men. Put up or shut up.

THE MISSING FACES

Have you noticed that the old town isn't altogether what it used to be! That somehow there is a difference when you go down street? That the old places are more subdued and quiet; less busy and noisy? That go where you will, the club, the bowling alley, the billiard parlor, anywhere, there is the same subtle sense of change?

The old voices no longer hail you with such eager challenge, such loyal welcome, such whole-souled good-fellowship; the old smiles no longer greet you so warmly and the old hand claps on the shoulder no longer bring you the same old sense of comradeship and friendly interest. Something seems to have slipped silently out of life.

For scores of the old faces are missing; faces that you knew and loved the best.

They are "over there" in the khaki-clad ranks that are slowly pushing the gray Hun line backward toward the Rhine. They are taking up the burden of civilization, of democracy and freedom; the liberation of a half world threatened with enslavement; the perpetuation of our own national liberty and safety. The overthrow of Kaiserdom.

And some of them are never to come back!

None of us will ever forget these missing faces; the faces of our friends, our brothers, our sweethearts, our husbands and fathers. All of us will hope to welcome them home again, triumphant from the firing line, the jaws of death, the literal mouth of the inferno.

Nor must any of us forget them in the coming Liberty Loan drive.

For it is to strengthen them and their fight, to hurry their ultimate victory and to speed their return, that these bonds are to be offered. That and that alone.

Remember these missing faces; these faces that we love.

And begin at once your saving for the loan.

THE AMERICAN WAY

Are the Germans going to lick us?
Not on your life!
Are we going to lick the Germans?
Sure as you're born!
How soon?

As soon as we put up enough of the mazuma to feed, clothe, furnish with guns, rifles, ammunition, tanks, motor lorries, air planes, enough loyal American men to knock the stuffings out of the Teutons!— soon as we buy enough bonds to win victory.

Buy today! Buy three times as much of them as you thought you were going to buy! Buy! Buy! Buy!

BUYERS AND FIGHTERS

Americans in general must sooner or later come to a complete realization of this war with Germany. For despite the fact that we have perhaps a million and a quarter men in France today, the casualty lists are constantly growing heavier, we haven't yet fully reached that point.

Americans are the slowest folks in all the world to take things seriously.

Even our soldiers went across the ocean in a sort of holiday spirit. They "ran to it like they were going to a feast," was the way General Mangin described their dash against the German lines in the last offensive.

And in the purchase of Liberty Bonds there are thousands and thousands of otherwise very estimable citizens who are content to let the other fellow do it.

Unless these tardy ones come loyally to the front in the next loan there will be a striking disproportion between the number of fighters and bond buyers.

For Uncle Sam is now planning an army of 5,000,000 to put the finishing touches upon Prussianism and Kaiserdom. Even this is not an excessive drain upon our man power. Lloyd George, in his latest speech, declared that if America put into the field as many men proportionate to her population as England had done it would mean an army of 15,000,000. And in the last loan there were less than 17,000,000 bond buyers.

The mark set for individual subscriptions in the next loan is 25,000,000. This will be only five bond buyers for every fighter. And most of these will be repeaters.

The stay-at-homes must be awakened. They must be brought to a sense of their duty. They must be brought to the bond counters to do their part.

The next bond campaign should see nearer fifty million buyers than twenty-five million. There has been altogether too much shirking of responsibility.

And it is up to you, Mr. Bond Buyer, to help round up the hesitant ones.

Mighty few of them cannot afford to buy at least one bond.

Make it your business to see that they do.

FURS AND FIGHTERS

Fur dealers, not only in America, but in Canada, England and France, are doing an unprecedented business this year. Trade reports state that never in the history of either country have retail sales been so heavy.

The answer is the exceptional wages that the husbands and fathers are earning in the munitions plants. Women are buying furs this year who ordinarily have only wished for them.

And very appropriately in Canada the garments are dubbed "munition coats."

Don't understand us to be condemning this. We are not. The situation has many recompenses. Nothing pleases the average man more than to be able to gratify the fondest desire of his wife or child. Nothing is to be more commended where he can afford it. Moreover, for the maintenance of business as usual, for keeping conditions in a healthy state, for the elevation of the standard of living and the arousing of higher ambitions in the minds of the people at large, a liberal expenditure in times of prosperity is one of the most effective influences.

But while you are buying furs or whatnots don't forget the fighters.

Personal adornment will not protect any woman from outrage if an invading Hun army ever lands upon American shores. Silk shirts and fancy cravats will not prevent any man from being stood up against a stone wall.

But an effective fighting army along the French battle front will put an end to this menace for all time.

We may have the one, we must have the other. We mustn't forget that.

Today the average man or woman can gratify most of the ordinary desires and yet have something left with which to contribute to the welfare of his government and its fighting forces abroad. Something to invest in the insurance of his own liberties and the safety of humanity at large.

Most of us are earning enough to be liberal and yet loyal.

We serve the best interests of the country when we are both.

So when buying your furs, don't forget the fighters.

Keep the Liberty Bonds in mind.

OVER HERE.

By H. C. Witwer.

Johnny save your mon, save your mon, save your mon!
Help us lick the Hun, lick the Hun, lick the Hun!
Uncle Sam's calling on you an' me
For another loan for Liberty!
Hurry right away, get your pay go today!
Buy bonds by the score, then some more, win the war!
They're not asking much of you, lok what our boys in France must do!
Over Here!
Over Here!
We can fight with all our might right over here!
Every Yankee dollar makes the kaiser holler.
And fills our boys in France with cheer!
So do your share, make this loan a bear.
For every bond you buy helps over there!
Put this loan over, put this loan over.
And keep on buying till it's over, over there!

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION

Annual Session Held at Blanchard Last Week Was Splendid Success.

The thirty-third annual convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Centre County, was held in the Christian church of Blanchard on Sept. 4 and 5. Mrs. Chambers, the acting president, officiated, in the absence of Miss Rebecca Rhoads, who is on leave of absence somewhere in France.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Walter L. Dudley. Mrs. Matilda Bechdel gave the greetings of welcome to the delegates. Mrs. Condo, of Philipsburg, responded.

A cablegram was received from Miss Rhoads "Somewhere in France" and read "Greetings to Convention."

On Wednesday evening the Liberty singing was led by Hays Pletcher and sons with their band chorus.

Those taking part in the silver medal contest were Austin Allison, Howard; Wilda Kunes, Blanchard; Dorothy Coxey, Bellefonte; Vonda Johnston, Howard; Martha Boyer, Bellefonte; Blanchard Holt, Unionville; Julia Bullock, Julian. The medal was awarded to Blanchard Holt. Ives Harvey made a splendid address on patriotism.

The convention Thursday morning voted that an official letter be written to Miss Rhoads by the corresponding secretary.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Florence D. Rickards, of Ohio, who was the speaker of the evening, was introduced. She brought greetings from 43,500 White Ribboners of Ohio.

Memorial services in honor of four who have passed to their reward were in order. They are Mrs. D. W. Bradford, Mrs. Samuel Swartz, Orlando Way, an honorary member, and a Temperance Light Bearer, of Unionville. Mrs. Chambers, acting president was unanimously elected to represent Centre County W. C. T. U. at executive meeting of the state convention to be held at Reading in October.

Mrs. Dudley was unanimously elected as delegate-at-large from Centre County to state convention of W. C. T. U. Mrs. V. C. Ridge was elected as an alternate. Committee on membership reported four new members.

STOP BREWERS DEC. 1

Manufacture of Beer and Near-Beer Prohibited by Food Officers.

All breweries in the country must stop the manufacture of beer after December 1 under orders of the national food administration from Washington as a war-time measure to conserve foods and fuel and to relieve railroad congestion. Manufacture of near-beer is included in the order. Soft drinks soda water and mineral waters are likely to come next.

While the making of beer stops December 1 its sale is not prohibited and what supplies are on hand can be disposed of but men subject to the draft will not be allowed to continue in the service. They will be put to essential war industries.

The reasons given by the food administration for stopping the manufacture of beer are:

The further necessity of war industries for the whole fuel productive capacity of the country.

The considerable drought which has materially affected the normal supply of feeding stuff for next year.

The strain upon transportation to handle necessary industries. The shortage of labor caused by enlargement of the army program.

The Senate has adopted a resolution prohibiting the manufacture of beer and wine after May 1. With one stroke Herbert Hoover has anticipated the law making bodies by several months under the power vested in him by legislation passed long ago.

The Hoover edict is to remain in effect until "further orders" and can be withdrawn before next May if found feasible.

How to Joyride on Sunday.

Method No. 1—

Select a position at the street corner, hold up your hand, wait until trolley stops, get on, pay your fare and go the limit.

Method No. 2—

Dig up the baby buggy, put on baby's best bib and tucker (on the baby, not yourself), put baby in the buggy, fasten your hands to the pushing apparatus and —you're off.

Method No. 3—

If you must stick in the old benzine cart, paint some country scenery, put it on rollers, hire a boy to turn it, bundle the family in the "gas" buggy and by rattling a chain or some iron tools in a washboiler you'll get all the noise you're accustomed to, getting out every 18 minutes to take off a tire or screw on a bolt. To make it look more natural, hire a boy to sneak up on you with a garden hose and then work like the dickens getting up the top while he's sprinkling water on the bunch.

Method No. 4—(We think this is the best)—

Haul out the old easy chair, paper, magazine, pipe, slippers, book and gently propel your comfy self from one shady nook to another on the front porch.

Easy-Wash is a washing compound that is proving immensely popular among housewives and others who have given it a trial. A small cup sufficient for a large family washing. At Green's Pharmacy Co.

War Stamp Drive.

During the special drive, the week of August 26th, satisfactory gains were made in a few districts, while in others where your Chairman had every reason to expect large sales practically nothing at all was done. It is absolutely necessary in certain localities where the District Chairmen know they have not secured sufficient sales and pledges to go "over the top" that a personal canvass be made at once, and that sufficient W. S. S. be sold and delivered that will net that particular district its full quota.

Instead of having a per capita of $5.00 during the week of August 26th we only had 79 cents. We still retain fourth place in the eastern district and have a total per capita of $14.36.

During that same week Cameron county had a per capita of $4.31; Pike of $1.03; Lancaster of $1.02; Fulton of 95c.; and Blair of 83c. We need $5.64 per capita to go "over the top." Centre county leads Snyder with $1.25, and Clinton with $1.68.

Arrangements have been completed whereby W. S. S. headquarters will be maintained at Grangers picnic, beginning Saturday, September 14th. Your chairman will be present every day. The picnic association will pay all premiums, prizes, etc., in W. S. S. Stamps will also be sold during the entire week. Every person visiting the picnic is cordially invited to the W. S. S headquarters; make that place your headquarters; meet your friends there.

Centre county has eighty-eight limit holders of W. S. S. There may be additional names that I do not have, but when the list reaches one hundred, the publication of those who do have will be made. All limit holders visiting the picnic grounds should call at headquarters and register. I also desire the personal registration of every district chairman, postmaster and authorized agent.

Let me appeal to the good people of Centre county to enlist their very best efforts and lend their influence in selling W. S. S. Purchase for yourself and family these government securities. Let us all do our best. Let us do our patriotic duty. Let us go "over the top." Make the week of September 16th a banner week in the W. S. S. campaign for Centre county.

Very truly yours,
W. HARRISON WALKER,
Chairman for Centre County.

Real Estate Transfers.

Recorder William H. Brown has recorded the following real estate transfers:

W. J. Harter, et al to Daniel Shook, tract in Coburn; $1600.

Philipsburg Coal & Land Co. to Mary Zavolydiga, tract in Rush Twp.; $350.

Joseph Miczik, to John Kruska, tract in Rush Twp.; $900.

Placide B. Piano, et ux to George Romanice, tract in Rush Twp.; $560.

Ellis L. Orvis, et al Exrs to James L. Leathers, et al tract in Curtin Twp.; $2700.

Thomas White, et al to Louise Hugg, et al, tract in Philipsburg; $2000.

J. H. Patton, to W. Scott Crain, tract in Worth Twp.; $300.

Matthew Picard, et ux, to Mike Hudak, et ux, tract in Rush Twp.; $1600.

Jesse C. Day to Annie M. Herb, tract in Miles Twp.; $325.

Sophia Long, to Jesse C. Day, tract in Miles Twp ; $325.

Marion Shaw, et bar to Leo Kelley, tract in Snow Shoe; $400.

Rebecca Spangler, et bar to Benjamin Grenninger, tract in Miles Twp.; $50.

George Dixon, et ux to Mary Olsen, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; $80.

Elixabeth H. Dixon, et al to Mary Olsen, tract in Snow Shoe Twp.; $1.

Wm. F. Knecht, et ux to W. F. Zeigler, tract in Miles Twp.; $1000.

Fred Leathers, et ux to W. S. Ard, tract in State College; $200.

Carrie McKinley, et al to Wm. F. McKinley, tract in Potter Twp.; $1500.

J. R. Fryberger, et al trustees to Philipsburg Realty Co. tract in Philipsburg; $1.

Philipsburg Coal and Land Co. to Ira Vaughn, tract in Rush Twp.; $75.

Marshall C. Musser, et ux to Allen L. Wheland tract in Ferguson Twp.; $4000.

Martha C. Irish, et al Exrs. to Thomas White, et al tract in Philipsburg; $1600.

Charles Wilcox, et ux to Guy C. Irish, tract in Philipsburg; $1600.

Laning Irwin, et ux, to Edward T. Irwin, tract in Boggs Twp.; $250.

Conrad Immel, et ux to C. P. Long, tract in Gregg Twp.; $228.75.

Philipsburg Realty Co. to Fred Gearhart, tract in Philipsburg; $250.

State Agricultural Notes.

It is estimated that the sweet potato crop in the State will be about 92,000 bushels as compared with 110,000 last year.

Pasture land is estimated at only 76 per cent. of normal condition as compared with 83 per cent., the ten-year average.

The apple production in the State promises to be 4,000 bushels in excess of the crop last year.

The potato crop is very disappointing throughout the State and vegetables in general have suffered from the extended droughts.

Three days of plowing, disking, rolling and seeding wheat will give farmers a splendid opportunity to see real tests of farm tractors at the State Demonstration at Harrisburg, September 19, 20 and 21.

Academy and the Y. M. C. A.

DEAR EDITOR:—I desire through your columns to present the truth and real facts concerning the attitude of the Bellefonte Academy toward the Y. M. C. A. and the business dealings of the Academy with that organization. Some foolish people have been indulging in statements that are not warranted by the facts and tend to give those who are credulous a very unfair view of the Academy's status in this matter. In the first place the older citizens of this community know that the Academy has always been one of the Association's strongest and most enthusiastic supporters; that its representatives for years in company with a very few Bellefonte workers, raised the necessary financial budget in the town year after year; that one of the Academy teachers and a local friend of the Y. M. C. A. spent five weeks in the hardest kind of effort working up a public entertainment called "The Business Men's Jubilee," clearing nearly $500, most of which was applied to indebtedness and removing a sheriff's notice from the Y. M. C. A. property. It is also known that when the new gymnasium was built most of the apparatus installed was loaned to the Association by the Academy, the same having been presented to the latter institution by a strong personal friend of the Academy. This apparatus was loaned until the Academy would provide a room where it could be installed.

For years when the Academy tuition was lower than it is today and the number of students smaller, a special fee of $5 was charged on every bill sent home to parents for Y. M. C. A. priviliges. All of this money was turned over promptly to the Y. M. C. A. treasurer—a matter of considerable financial aid without the turn of a hand on the part of the directors of the Association.

Later on, when food prices soared and other expenses multiplied, the Academy increased its tuition, but desired to dispense with the extra charge of $5 for the Y. M. C. A. fee, because parents were objecting to extras. As a substitute measure it was decided to make an annual subscription to the Y. M. C. A., which would more than cover the fees of the number of boys who would actually avail themselves of the swimming pool and basket ball floor privileges and still provide for the subscription made each year by the Academy management.

It must be remembered that many students who attend the Academy are indifferent to the Y. M. C. A. privileges and are never seen in the building except when a basket ball game is being played.

The Academy management is satisfied that the Association by this method of subscription which provided a revenue for it of $300 a year, fared better financially than it would have done had it solicited memberships from the student body, for many of these students wouldn't take tickets and others would have transferable tickets from their home Y. M. C. A. Last year owing to the fact that the efforts of the Academy to have the swimming pool prepared for use were utterly ignored, one-third of the annual subscription was withdrawn. The Academy catalog advertises the Y. M. C. A. pool as accessible to the Academy students and no boy ever enters the Academy without being thoroughly informed that the swimming pool is the property of the Y. M. C. A. There are a few citizens in the community, it appears, who are so limited in their mental horizon as to fail to realize that the hard work required of the Academy representatives to bring $60,000 worth of business to Bellefonte that would otherwise go to other school towns, very materially benefits the Young Men's Christian Association.

Finally, if every individual or collection of individuals in Bellefonte would do their part in helping the Y. M. C. A. as the Academy has even done its part the affairs of the Association would be in a flourishing condition today.

Very respectfully,
JAMES R. HUGHES

LOUIS CARPENETO DEAD

For Twenty Years Was Highly Respected Resident of Bellefonte.

Louis Carpeneto, for twenty years a well-known and highly respected business man and resident of Bellefonte, died suddenly from heart failure in New York City at 4.10 o'clock on the afternoon of September 5th. He had been in poor health for several years The body was brought to Bellefonte and interment made from the Catholic church on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. Rev. Father Downes officiated.

The deceased was born in Italy 52 years ago, his parents being Joseph and Louisa Carpeneto. When a boy he came to the United States to earn his living. He was rewarded with success and twenty-six years ago he returned to Italy and married Amelia Garbarino. Twenty years ago he removed with his family to Bellefonte and engaged in the fruit and green grocery business. He soon enjoyed an enviable reputation among the residents of the town and his business prospered. By all who knew him he was respected and trusted and the news of his death was received with genuine regret by the community. Surviving to mourn his passing away are his widow and the following children: J. L., better known as George, Louisa, Angeline, Jane, Rose, Amelia, Mary, Elizabeth and Catherine.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

The following accounts have been examined, passed and filed for record in the Register's Office, for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in anyways interested, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said County for confirmation Nisi, on Wednesday, the 25th day of September, 1918.

1 ALEXANDER—The 1st and final account of E. W. Mauck, Exr., of Sarah E. Alexander, late of Millheim Borough, dec'd.

2 BROWER—The 1st and final account of W. C. Kesser, Exr., of &c., of John M. Bower, late of Benner Twp, dec.

3 BLOOM—The 1st and partial account of Sarah E. Bloom, et al. Exrs., of &c., of Wm. Harris Bloom, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

4 DOUGHERTY—The 1st and final account of A. S. Stover, Admr., d. b. n. of etc., of Michael Dougherty, late of Haines Twp, dec'd.

5 DECKER—The 1st and final account of Fred Resides at, al., Exrs., of &c., of Frederick Decker, late of State College Boro, dec'd.

6 GEPHART—The 1st and final account of Samuel L. Gephart, Admr. of &c., of Harry E. Gephart, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.

7 GORTON—The 1st and final account of Wm. J. Sheriff, Exr., of &c., of Matilda Gorton, late of Philipsburg Boro, dec'd.

8 HEATON—The supplemental account of O. J. Stover, Exr., of &c., of Henry Heaton, late of Boggs Twp., dec'd.

9 JOHNSON—The 1st and final account of W. Harrison Walker, Exr., of &c., of Martha Alricks Jonnson, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.

10 JAMES—The 1st and final account of Percy Walker, Exr., of &c., of C. S. James, late of Howard, Pa., dec'd.

11 KREIDER—The 1st and final account of Isaac Kreider, Exr., of &c., of Jacob Kreider, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

12 KELLER—The 1st and partial account of the Farmers Trust Company of State College, Pa., Exr., of &c., of George S. Keller, late of State College, Boro., dec'd.

13 MEYER—The 1st and partial account of the Farmers Trust Company of State College, Pa., Admr., of &c., of John Henry Meyer, late of Harris Twp., dec'd.

14 MOYER—The 3rd partial account of Anton Neubauer, et. al. Exrs., of &c., of Adam Moyer, late of Philipsburg Boro., dec'd.

15 MILLER—The 1st and final account of E. H. Musser, Admr., C. T. A. of &c., of George Miller, late of Haines Twp., dec'd.

16 McCAULAY—The 1st and final account of Harry McCaulay, Gdn., of Gladys McCaulay, minor.

17 McCAULAY—The first and final account of Harry McCaulay, Gdn., of Dean McCaulay, a minor.

18 NEIDIGH—The 1st and final account of Wm. D. Bartges, et al. Exrs., of &c., of Catherine Neidigh, late of Gregg Twp., dec'd.

19 ROUNTREE—The account of Homer C. Knox, admr of etc., of Charles H. Rountree, late of State College Boro, dec'd.

20 SWITZER—The 1st and final account of Daniel Sweitzer, Admr. of &c., of George F. Sweitzer, late of Benner Twp. dec'd.

21 SMITH—The 1st and final account of Wm. A. Neese, Admr., of &c , of Robert Smith, late of Gregg Twp, dec'd.

22 SHUGERT—The 1st and final account of James C. Furst, Exr., of &c., of Fanny A. Shugert, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.

23 SINGER—The 1st and final account of Wm. A. Bowes, admr., of &c., of Mary Singer, late of Liberty Twp., dec'd.

24 STEELE—The 1st and final account of A. E. Steele, admr., of &c., of Rhoda Steele, late of Huston Twp, dec'd.

25 SHADLE—The 1st and final account of Mary A. Smith Admr., of &c., of Catherine E. Shadle, late of Benner Twp., dec'd.

26 SOMMERVILLE—The 1st and final account of Jane Davis, Exerx., of &c., of Jane Sommerville, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.

27 SWARM—The 1st and final account of Albert N. Bierly, Exr., &c., of Minnie Swarm, late of Milesburg Boro, dec'd.

28 SHAFFER—The 1st and final account of A. L. Shaffer, et. al. admrs. of &c., of Louisa Shaffer, late of Walker Twp., dec'd.

29 SWAYERS—The 1st and final account of Albert N. Bierly, Exr., of &c., of Thomas Swayers, late of Boggs Twp., deceased.

30 THOMPSON—The 1st and partial account of the Farmers Trust Company of State College, Pa., Exr., of &c., of John I. Thompson, Jr., late of College Twp., dec'd.

31 TOTE—The 1st and final account of Robert C. Hoerle, Admr. of &c., of Paul Tote, late of Snow Shoe Twp., dec'd.

32 TAYLOR—The 1st and final account of Elsie M. Taylor, Admr., of &c., of Harry W. Tate, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd.

33 TATE—The 1st and final account of Mary M. Tate admrx. of &c. of Harry W. Tate, late of Bellefonte Boro, dec'd

34 WEIBLY—The 1st and final account of John T. McCormick, admr. of &c., of J. F. Weibly, late of Ferguson Twp., dec'd.

35 WOHLFORT—The 1st and final account of Henry Meyer, exr., of &c., of Elizabeth Wohlfort, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.

36 NYMAN—The first and final account of A. L. Edwards, Admr., of &c., of Andrew B Nyman, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.

37 NYMAN—The first and final account of A. L. Edwards, Admr., of &c., of Sarah E. Nyman, late of Rush Twp., dec'd.

38 VONADA—The 1st and final account of Harry Keller, Admr., of &c., of B. Franklin Vonada, late of Marion Twp., dec'd.

39 HARTSWICK—The 1st and partial account of A. H. Hartswick Admr., of &c., of Margaret Hartswick, late of Ferguson Two., dec'd.

40 HOSTERMAN—The 1st and final account of W. J. Carlin, Admr., of &c., of Edwin G. Hosterman, late of Miles Township, dec'd.

IDDINGS—The 1st and final account of Arthur C. Dale, Admr., of &c., of Philip B. Iddings, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd.

42 KESSLER—The first and final account of W. J. Carlin, Exr., of &c., of Amanda Kessler, late of Miles Twp., dec'd.

43 BRUGGER—The 1st and final account of J. P. Brugger, Exr., of &c., of Samuel Brugger, late of Unionville Boro., dec'd.

44 DONLEY—The 1st and final account of P. V. Stevens, gdn., for Aaron G. Donley, a minor.

Register's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
Aug., 23, 1918. FRANK SASSERMAN, Register.

REGISTER'S NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the provisions of the Act of April 14, 1851, have been confirmed nisi by the Court and if no exceptions be filed on or about the 1st day of next term the same will be confirmed absolutely.

1 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of S. K. Emerick, late of Unionville Boro., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Julia A. Emerick.

2 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property Christ Decker late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Rebecca A. Decker.

3 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of B. F. Blair, late of Bellefonte Boro., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Elizabeth E. Blair.

4 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Harry Geist late of Union Twp., dec'd., was set apart to his widow, Mattie Geist.

5 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property of Joseph A. Myers, late of Spring Twp., dec'd., as the same was set apart to his minor children, Ethel Myers, Rebecca Myers & John Myers.

6 The inventory and appraisement of the personal property and real estate of Wm. A Catherman, late of Harris Twp., dec'd., was appraised and set apart to his widow, Ella E. Catherman, to the amount of $315.50. Real estate situate in Harris Twp., Centre Co. consisting of house and lot, erected thereon a stable and shop.

7 Notice is hereby given that there has been appraised and set apart to Amanda E. Gilbert, widow of Moses, late of Miles Twp., dec'd., out of said estate real and personal property to the amount of $453,

Personal property &c., $ 93.00
Real Estate 360.00—$453.00

All that certain lot or piece of land, situate in Miles Twp., Centre County, Pa. Beginning at a stone or point in the public road leading from Wolfe's Store to Penns Valley near the bridge and .8 perch North of a certain old stone corner; thence past said old corner in said road South 19¼ degrees east 40 perches to a point or stone in said road; thence along land of R. Kreamer South 71 degrees West 8 perches to a post, thence North 19¼ deg West 40 perches to a post or stone in said road; thence along land of R. Kreamer South 71 degrees West 8 perches to a post; thence North 19¼ degrees West 40 perches to a post or stone; thence North 71 degrees east 8 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 2 acres neat measure, thereon erected a dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

FRANK SASSERMAN, C. O. C.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed in the postoffice:—

F. O. Brogles, Miss Elizabeth Crust, Mrs. S. H. Hanting, Mrs. Chas. Harris, Mrs. A. Kemlin, Florence A. Lucas, Lorenzo C. Marriner Jr., (two) J. L. Miller, Mrs. Viola H. Reed, J. B. Tilburg, Mrs. Ella White.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Honorable Henry C. Quigley President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th. Judicial District, consisting of the County of Centre, having issued his precept, bearing date the 23rd day of August 1918 to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the

FOURTH MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER

being the 23rd day of September, 1918, and to continue as business may require.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 23rd, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances, to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23rd day of August in the year of our Lord 1918, and the one hundred and forty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Bellefonte, Pa., August 23rd 1918

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Levieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, Pennsylvania and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Bellefonte, Pa., on

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1918
at 1.30 o'clock P. M. the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain messuage tenement and lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Howard, County of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follow, to wit:

Beginning at a post on Walnut Street, thence by lot of Israel Greninger South 46 degrees West 150 feet to an alley, thence along said alley South 58 degrees East 118 feet to post, thence along land of Mrs. Pletcher formally Z. S. Welch, North 43½ degrees East 150 feet to a post on Walnut Street, thence along Walnut Street North 60 degrees West 108 feet to the place of beginning, containing 62 and 7-9 perches, more or less. Thereon erected a frame dwelling house, office building, used for Printing office, and other outbuildings.

Seized, levied upon, taken into execution and to be sold as the property of F. S. Dunham. With notice to all tere tenants if there be any.

TERMS OF SALE—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa.
August 27th, 1918.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.

Anna S. Hemphill vs. Albert R. Hemphill.
In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, No. 1, September Term, 1918.

IN RE-DIVORCE

To Albert R. Hemphill, Whereas your wife Anna S. Hemphil has filed a Libel in the Court of Common Please of Centre County, No. 1, Sept. Term, 1918, praying for a divorce against you, and now you are hereby notified to appear on or before the Fourth Monday of September 1918 to answer the complaint of your wife, Anna S. Hemphill, and to show cause, if any you have, why the said Anna S. Hemphill should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered with you, and in default of such appearance you will be liable to have a divorce granted in your absence.

GEO. H. YARNELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa.
September 9, 1918

Market Quotations.

(Corrected by Weaver Bro. Grocers)

Butter 40
Eggs 38

GRAIN MARKET
(Corrected by Gamble & Gheen)

Wheat $2.20
Corn 1.60

FOR SALE
New Stone Crusher
7" x 12" Opening
Never used. Very reasonable for immediate sale.
The Stanley Anilin Chemical Works Inc.
Lock Haven, Pa.

Penny-A-Word Column

FOR SALE—Building lots in Bellefonte Borough. F. POTTS GREEN.

FOR SALE—Farm at March Creek. apply to Z. S. Welch, Howard.

FOR SALE—Great bargain second hand Republic one ton truck. Beatty Motor Co

FOR SALE.—Ford Delivery Car; good condition. Inquire John Noll, Bellefonte, Pa.

WANTED—Position on farm with tenant house. Apply to Daniel DeHass Bellefonte, R D 4.

FOR SALE—Desirable property on Howard Street. Inquire Walter C. Armstrong, Bellefonte, Pa.

FOR SALE—Good double house; price $1000; rents for $15 a month. Also one house to rent. Address Toner Hugg, Milesburg, Pa.

PAINTERS.—Painters and paper-hangers—50 cents per hour. Steady work. H. A. Bodmer, 826 N. 3rd. St., Harrisburg, Pa.

FOR RENT.—The double office over Nigh hart's barber shop, formerly occupied by Horace Musser.
Inquire of F. W. Crider.

AGENTS WANTED—Everywhere, big pay. Pleasant surprise in store for old Blumer agents. Write for territory. First come first served. LINCOLN CHEMICAL WORKS. Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES—Sugar, its manufacture, production, source of supply, consumption and other matters of interest in a booklet put out by a western sugar company is free for the asking, Address W. B. Secrest, Malad, Idaho.

AGENTS—$60 weekly and automobile furnished men placing samples of wonderful economical automobile fuel product with car owners. Outfit furnished free. Write for territory. L. F. Ballwey, Station F., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED AGENTS—$60 weekly and automobile furnished men everywhere placing samples wonderful fuel product with automobile owners; 3c worth equals gallon of gasoline. Outfit free. L. Ballwey, Sta. F. Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Attendants for the insane. Young or middle aged men. Qualified men may enter the training school for nurses. Wages $30.00 per month and all living expenses with liberal increase of pay if services satisfactory. Annual vacation given with pay. References required. Address, Superintendent State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

WANTED—YOUNG women between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five years to take the Nurses Training Course at W. H. S. Graduates eligible for State examination for registered nurses. Wages $20.00 monthly during probation period of three months and $22.00 monthly for balance of Junior year. For further information apply to Superintendent, Warren State Hospital, Warren, Pa.

Dissolution of Partnership.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between O. G. MORGAN and J. HARRIS HOY, under the firm name of MORGAN & HOY, mining contractors, at SNOW SHOE, PA., was dissolved on August 26th, 1918, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said O. G. MORGAN and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment at SNOW SHOE, PA., where the business will be continued by the said O. G. MORGAN under the firm name of O. G. MORGAN COAL CO.

O. G. MORGAN,
J. HARRIS HOY.

Mules For Sale!
Always from 100 to 300 head of Horses and Mules of all description for sale at my stable in York, Pa.
JOE KINDIG

Approved List of "Fair Prices" for Centre Co.

For Week Ending Sept. 6, 1918.

	Retailer Pays	Consumer Pay
Bacon, whole pieces, boneless	44	50
Beans, navy pea	13 15	18 20
Beans, gray marrow		
Beans, lima	15 15½	18 20
Beans, pinto		
Bread, factory wrapped	08	10
Bread, store wrapped ¾ lb.		
Bread, store wrapped lb.		
Butter, fresh creamery prints, extras	47 55	58 62
Butter, fresh creamery prints, "firsts"		
Cheese, Amer., whole milk June-Sept	29 30	38
Cheese, Amer., whole milk new		
Cornmeal	6 6½	7½ 8
Cornstarch (bulk)	7½ 8	10
Eggs, fresh, candled, "firsts"		
Eggs, fresh, "local receipts"	40	45
Flour, barley	7 8	8 9
Flour, buckwheat		
Flour, Corn	5 5½	8
Flour, graham	$11.50	90
Flour, rice	12 12½	14 15
Flour, Rye		
Flour, wheat	$11.00 $12.50	80 90
Hams, skin back		
Hams, regular	34 35	40 42
Hams, picnic shoulders	26	30 32
Lard, city rendered, in bulk	30	32 35
Lard, western rendered, in bulk		
Lard substitute	24	30
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened, 16 oz.	$6.00	14 15
Milk, evaporated, unsweetened, 6 oz.	$3 60	.08
Milk, condensed, sweetened, 12½ oz.		
Milk, condensed, sweetened, 14 oz		
Milk, condensed, sweetened, 15½ oz.		
Oats, rolled, in bulk	6 6½	9 10
Oleomargarine, 1st grade	32 35	40 43
Oleomargarine, 2nd grade		
Oleomargarine, 3rd grade		
Prunes, California, 30-50s	16	22
Prunes, California, 50 70s	13 15	18 20
Prunes, California, 80 100s		
Prunes, Oregons, 30 50s		
Potatoes, No. 1, new, first grade	$1.50 $1.75	16 18
Potatoes, No. 1, new, first grade		
Raisins, seeded, fancy (in pkg)	12 13	15 18
Raisins seedless, fancy (in pkg)	13 14	18 20
Rice, fancy head	13½ 13½	15 16
Rice, blue rose	11 12	14 15
Rice, broken		
Salmon, pink (1 lb can)	$2.25	25
Salmon, red Alaska (1 lb can)	$3.80	35
Sugar, granulated	$8.20 $8.50	9 10

W. FRED REYNOLDS, Food Administrator of Centre County.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him for Fourteen Years

By ARTHUR N. DAVIS, D. D. S.

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(Continued from last week.)

true colors. The war did not change his character; it uncovered it.

Early in my practice I happened to mention to the kaiser that I appreciated the friendliness he showed me in invariably waving his hand at me as he passed my window when walking along the Tiergarten.

"It's a good advertisement for you, Davis," he said. "The people see me waving to you and they know you must be a good dentist or I wouldn't come to you. It will help your business!" In every act, he was conscious of the public.

During that period of my career in Berlin, he showed the utmost interest in my progress and frequently inquired how my practice was developing.

The first bill I rendered him, as I have mentioned, he doubled. On a number of subsequent occasions, he paid me more than my bill called for. These overpayments never amounted to very much, but they impressed me because they were so out of keeping with the stinginess the kaiser displayed in other directions.

From time to time the kaiser sent or brought me autographed pictures of himself or others. At the time of the one hundredth anniversary of Frederick the Great, he gave me a picture of that monarch. On another occasion, he presented me with a group picture of himself surrounded by his family and dogs. I remember his bringing to me a large unframed picture in celebration of his silver wedding. It was about twenty-four by eighteen inches in size. It showed the kaiserin and himself in a sort of cloud floating above a birdseye view of Berlin, with the palace and the cathedral dimly seen below.

"I don't know just what this masterpiece was meant to signify, but I had it framed and placed it in my office. It evoked from a little boy who entered the room with his mother the following astonished remark: "Oh, mother, look at the kaiser in heaven!"

A post-card picture of the kaiser, signed by his own hand, was in his own estimation one of the most priceless gifts he could bestow. I remember his donating one of them to an American charity bazaar in Berlin to be auctioned off. He thought that the fact that the card came from his imperial majesty gave it a value which could not be measured in dollars and cents. A piece of jewelry or a sum of money might have been duplicated or even excelled by a gift of similar character from any American millionaire—for whose wealth the kaiser frequently expressed the utmost contempt—but what could surpass the value of an autograph of the kaiser!

No doubt the royal banquets were prepared much upon the same principle, for it was a common saying among the German aristocracy that one had better feel well before going to a banquet at the palace.

I happened to mention to the kaiser the reputation his banquets held among his people. He was not at all taken aback.

"That's good!" he commented. "The Germans are too fat, anyway. The majority of the people eat too much."

Long after automobiling became more or less general, the kaiser still employed a horse and carriage for ordinary travel, relying upon his free use of the railways for longer distances. When, however, the reichstag passed a law compelling royalty to pay for their railroad travel, the kaiser took to automobiles. They charged him 11,000 marks, he told me, for the use of a train on one of his shooting trips, and that apparently was more than he could stand.

"Autos are expensive," he declared, "but they don't cost me that much!"

The kaiser speaks English with but the slightest trace of a foreign accent. His diction is perfect. He speaks French, too, very fluently, and, I believe, Italian. He is widely read on almost all subjects and knows the literature of England, France and America as well as that of Germany. Mark Twain was one of his favorite American authors and Longfellow his choice of American poets.

He prides himself on his acquaintance with history and has little respect for the political opinions of others whose knowledge of history is less complete.

Shortly after Carnegie had donated five million marks to Germany to further world-peace, I happened to be talking to the kaiser of American millionaires and the steelmaster was mentioned.

"Of course, Carnegie is a nice old man and means well," remarked the kaiser, condescendingly, "but he is totally ignorant of world history. He's just advanced us five million for world-peace. We accepted it naturally, but, of course, we intend to continue our policy of maintaining our army and navy in full strength."

Indeed, there is hardly any subject to which the kaiser has devoted any considerable attention in which he doesn't regard himself as the final authority.

As an art collector and antiquarian he claims first place and he is rather inclined to feel that second place should be left vacant. He aways resented very much the acquisition by American millionaires of art treasures and antiquities which their wealth enabled them to buy, but which their limited acquaintance with history and their lack of culture and refinement made them unable to appreciate—in the kaiser's estimation.

Of his own taste in art little need be said. The monuments which he caused to be erected to his ancestors and their advisors and which adorn the Sieges Allee, the street he had opened through the Tiergarten especially for them, are at the same time a monument to the kaiser's ideas of art. They are the laughing-stock of the artistic world. They have been so frequently defaced by vandals whose artistic taste they offended that it was necessary to station policemen in the Sieges Allee to guard them. Not long ago a burglary occurred in the vicinity. The burglars were observed while at work and a startled civilian rushed to the Sieges Allee to summon one of the officers who were known to be on guard there.

"If you hurry," exclaimed the civilian, excitedly, "you can catch these burglars red-handed."

"I'm sorry," replied the policeman, "But I cannot leave the statues."

Realism is the kaiser's idea of what is most desirable in dramatic art. When he put on "Sardanapal," a Greek tragedy in pantomime, at the Berlin opera house, he sent professors to the British museum to secure the most detailed information available regarding the costumes of the period. Every utensil, every article of wearing apparel, every button, every weapon, in fact, every property used in the play were to be faithfully reproduced, particular pains being taken to produce a most realistic effect in a funeral pyre scene in which a king ended his life. The kaiser sent me tickets to see it.

King Edward attended the performance at the Berlin Royal opera and I asked the kaiser how the king of England enjoyed it.

"My gracious," the kaiser replied, unable to repress his satisfaction at the effect the pantomime had had on his royal uncle, "why, the king was very much alarmed when the funeral pyre scene came on. He thought the whole opera house was on fire!"

Perhaps the kaiser's love for details might be attributed to his keen observation. Nothing, no matter how trivial, escaped his attention.

A couple of years before the war I had the empire furniture in my waiting room reupholstered. On the very first occasion of the kaiser's calling at my office after the change he noticed it.

"My, my, how beautiful the chairs look!" he exclaimed. "Good enough for Napoleon himself."

On another occasion, between two of the kaiser's visits, I had had put up in the waiting room a new portrait of Mrs. Davis. The kaiser noticed it the moment he came into the room and made some complimentary remark about it.

The kaiser frequently accused the Americans of being dollar-worshipers and the English of being ruled by Mammon, but that he himself was not totally unmindful of the value and power of money was clearly revealed by the manner in which he catered to people of wealth in recent years.

The richest man in Berlin and one of the richest in Germany was a Hebrew coal magnate named Friedlander. The kaiser ennobled him and made him Von Friedlander-Fuld. Another wealthy Hebrew to whom the kaiser catered was Schwabach, head of the Bleichroeder bank, one of the strongest private banks in Germany, and he, too, was ennobled, becoming Von Schwabach.

A number of other wealthy Hebrews in Germany were also honored by the kaiser in another way. Although he was averse to visiting the homes of private individuals who lacked social standing, he departed from his rule in their favor and visited their mansions ostensibly to view their art collections, but actually to tickle their vanity.

Shortly after Leishman became ambassador to Germany, the kaiser called on me.

"Your new ambassador's daughter is the best looking young lady who has attended our court in many a day," he declared. "Half a dozen of my young staff officers are very anxious to marry her. Can you tell me, Davis, whether these Leishmans have money?"

If the kaiser despised the American propensity for money-making, he was certainly not averse to acquiring American dollars.

He told me once that every trip the Hamburg-American liner Amerika made from New York to Hamburg resulted in transferring $150,000 from American to German pockets, and added: "We're mighty glad to get some of your American money, I can tell you."

Of the kaiser's versatility I had convincing evidence. In his conversations with me we usually wandered from subject to subject in the most haphazard manner, and he invariably displayed a surprising store of information on every topic we touched, and I am not vain enough to believe that he was so anxious to make a favorable impression upon me that he prepared for these discussions in advance.

Indeed, the kaiser discussed so freely almost every subject that suggested itself that I often wondered what his advisors would have said had they overheard our conversations. His readiness to talk to me was undoubtedly due to a tendency he had to trust every one with whom he came in intimate contact. For a man who was apt to have so many enemies, he was less suspicious than anyone I had ever met. He seemed to trust every one, and his sense of security unloosened his tongue and made him more talkative, perhaps, than was always discreet.

The kaiser was very fond of listening to and telling stories with a point and would frequently invite me to tell him any new one that I might have heard. Some of the stories we exchanged were more or less risque and would be out of place in these pages, but I do not mean to intimate that there was anything very much amiss with them. They always amused him very much and he was quick to catch the point.

The kaiser's sense of humor frequently exhibited itself. He told me of a conference between representatives of all the powers regarding the selection of a king for Albania after the Balkan war. Some of those present thought the incumbent ought to be a Catholic, others insisted that a Greek Catholic was essential, still others maintained that a Mohammedan would be most logical.

It seemed quite impossible to come to any agreement as to just what religion the king of Albania should profess, and the kaiser had ended the discussion, he said, with the suggestion:

"Well, gentlemen, if a Protestant won't do, and a Roman Catholic won't do, and a Buddhist is out of the question, why not select a Jew and call him Jacob the First? He'll have his throat cut, anyway, in three months!"

The powers did not select a Jew, but the prince of Wied, the kaiser's nominee, was put on the throne, and within a month or two afterwards had to flee for his life.

In referring to Roosevelt's patriotic offer to lead an army in France, the kaiser declared that he admired him for his courage and zeal.

"I hear," he said, "that he is now on his way to Italy. It is too bad we did not postpone our offensive there. Perhaps we might have captured him. Wouldn't Teddy look funny in a gas mask?"

Shortly after the U-boat Deutschland made its successful trip to America, the kaiser called on me, and he was in a very jocular frame of mind.

I happened to mention to him that I planned to go to America the following summer in connection with the porcelain tooth I had patented.

"Well, it won't be necessary now, Davis," he commented. "We can send the Deutschland over and bring back a boatload of teeth!"

"Fix my teeth well, Davis," he declared on another occasion, "so that I can bite. There are lots of people I would like to bite!" and he snapped his jaws together in a way that would have boded ill for the victims he had in mind, although his remark was evidently more facetious than vicious.

The courtesy and affability which the kaiser almost invariably displayed in his relations with me did not prevent him on one occasion from showing his indignation when I touched him upon what was evidently a very sore point—the part that America was going to play in the war, although he always claimed to be unperturbed about the American situation.

He had pointed out that America at that time had only 30,000 men in France and he believed that the U-boats would effectively prevent any great addition to our forces abroad, if, indeed, they ever left our shores.

"As a matter of fact, however," he added, "your countrymen would be very willing, no doubt, to fight for their country to protect it from invasion, but I don't believe you'll ever get many of them to leave home to fight abroad. America will really be a very small factor in the war, Davis!"

"Your majesty is underestimating the power of America!" I replied.

He turned to me indignantly, and in his most imperious manner exclaimed:

"We underestimate no one! We know exactly what we are doing!"

How seriously he was mistaken in this respect has since been sufficiently proved.

No matter how gloomy the outlook for Germany, the kaiser seldom showed concern. It is true that whenever things were going wrong, as when the Russians in the early part of the war were sweeping everything before them in their advance on the Carpathians, he and the rest of the royal family kept as far in the background as possible, whereas when the German cause was triumphant, as in the case of the offensive against Italy, he could not make himself too conspicuous at the front.

But even when Germany's adversity was greatest, the kaiser always put on a brave front. At such times I have seen him stop in the street, after leaving my office, and before the hundreds of people waiting outside to greet him, ostentatiously put a cigarette in his mouth and light it, that everyone might notice how steady his hand was and how little he was worried by the turn things were taking.

At the same time, on one or two occasions after the war started, I noticed that he acted differently when in the dental chair than had been his custom when everything was serene.

The kaiser once boasted to me that

(Continued next week.)

ADD COLOR TO THE GARDEN

Goldfinches, Always Attracted by Sunflowers, Make Beauty Spot Especially Attractive.

A very familiar bird in our gardens, especially when there are sunflowers growing there, is the beautiful little American goldfinch.

Their deep black wings and tail and little cap form a striking, though pleasing, contrast to their bright yellow bodies.

Because of their sweet, canary-like notes they are often called wild canaries.

They are very sociable little birds, being found usually in small flocks; they even build their nests in small communities.

When winter approaches the male changes his bright yellow coat for one of a soberer color closely resembling that of the female.

Numbers of them feed upon the sunflowers in my garden every year, and it is a pleasing sight to go in there and see their bright yellow bodies flashing in the sun.

They are hardy little fellows, spending the entire winter with us.—New York Sun.

Moving Pictures for the Home.

A comparatively inexpensive combination moving-picture camera and projector for amateur use is illustrated in Popular Mechanics Magazine. It bears about the same relation to the costly and heavy professional machines as a compact, light camera does to a cumbersome apparatus employed by portrait photographers. Exclusive of its tripod, the new movie camera weighs less than three and a half pounds. It uses standard film and is operated as easily as any simple "still" instrument. The capacity of its magazines, designed for daylight loading, is twenty feet, which, because eight instead of sixteen pictures are taken per second, records as much action as forty feet of film in a professional machine. Sharp, clear pictures capable of reasonable enlargement for "stills" are obtained. By changing the lens attaching a light frame with reels of 200-foot capacity, and mounting a small, cylindrical lamphouse, the camera is converted into a projector.

Jungle Can Furnish Food.

While the new food campaign was being talked about at Seattle, Randolph L. Summerfield of Singapore, who has lived forty years in the Malay States, arrived on a government mission. He is a civil engineer. "The world's live-stock market has been decimated," said Mr. Summerfield, "but if worst comes to worst and there's a real meat famine, the jungles of the Malay States can supply vast quantities of meats and fats. Our forests are full of monkeys of all kinds. Our streams teem with crocodiles. The huge anaconda snake is numerous and prolific. Monkey meat, cooked French or Spanish style, billed on the menu as veal, would make an epicure yearn for more. There's no disagreeable sentiment about killing a crocodile or the boa constrictor. Portions of the 'croco's' tail are extraordinarily good, and the boa constrictor is a culinary favorite in India. Fried in butter, or certain oils, the boa constrictor is considered a delicacy."—Argonaut.

Serbians Great Walkers.

All Serbian peasants are great walkers. A servant, given a short leave, will think nothing of footing it to his home, five and twenty miles off, and walking back after a short day spent with his family.

It is quite in the ordinary way of their business for both men and women to be two days on the road to market.

Owing to their remarkable marching powers Serbian troops are mobilized and moved with surprising rapidity, in spite of the great lack of railway communication. And then they march light.

With little in the bread-bag that hangs at his belt the Serbian soldier is quite content if only he can roll himself a cigarette now and then and look forward perhaps to a tot of plum-cognac.

He Knew.

The Fat Customer—I want half a dozen collars, please.

The Clerk—What size?

The F. C.—Thirteen and a half.

The Clerk—Surely you must take a larger collar than that. What size shirt do you wear?

The F. C.—Sixteen.

The Clerk—Then why do you wish such a small collar?

The F. C.—Why, confound ye, I'm buying them for my boy!

Uplift of Coyote.

The despised coyote has lived to see the day when his pelt is sought in the fur markets of the world as one of the prizes of the trapper's pack. The skin of the prairie wolf today brings a price up to $15, according to the quotations in the fur buyer's list. Up till last year this fur was a drug on the market.—Dawson News.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, AT THE ELECTION TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1918, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section four of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; authorizing the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the improvement of the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section four of article nine, which reads as follows:

"Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiency in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars," be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. No debt shall be created by or on behalf of the State, except to supply casual deficiencies of revenue, repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to pay existing debt; and the debt created to supply deficiencies in revenue shall never exceed in the aggregate, at any one time, one million dollars; Provided, however, That the General Assembly, irrespective of any debt, may authorize the State to issue bonds to the amount of fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of improving and rebuilding the highways of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on the Tuesday next following

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION SUBMITTED TO THE CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section eleven of article sixteen of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amend section eleven, article sixteen of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, which reads as follows:

"No corporate body to possess banking and discounting privileges shall be created or organized in pursuance of any law without three months' previous public notice, at the place of the intended location, of the intention to apply for such privileges, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law, nor shall a charter for such privilege be granted for a longer period than twenty years," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly shall have the power by general law to provide for the incorporation of banks and trust companies, and to prescribe the powers thereof.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 1.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Two.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section sixteen of article three of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:—

That section sixteen of article three, which reads as follows:

"Section 16. No money shall be paid out of the treasury, except upon appropriations made by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officers in pursuance thereof," be, and the same is hereby, amended so that the same shall read as follows:

Section 16. No money shall be paid out of the State Treasury, except in accordance with the provisions of an act of Assembly specifying the amount and purpose of the expenditure, and limiting the time in which said appropriation shall be expended. All public money shall be paid by the State Treasurer on warrant drawn by the Auditor General.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to article nine, section eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the eighteenth article thereof:—

Amendment to Article Nine, Section Eight.

That article nine, section eight, be amended to read as follows:

Section 8. The debt of any county, city, borough, township, school district, or other municipality or incorporated district, except as provided herein, and in section fifteen of this article, shall never exceed seven (7) per centum upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, but the debt of the city of Philadelphia may be increased in such amount that the total city debt of said city shall not exceed ten per centum (10) upon the assessed value of the taxable property therein, nor shall any such municipality or district incur any new debt, or increase its indebtedness to an amount exceeding two (2) per centum upon such assessed valuation of property, without the consent of the electors thereof at a public election in such manner as shall be provided by law. In ascertaining the borrowing capacity of the city of Philadelphia, at any time, there shall be deducted from such debt so much of the debt of said city as shall have been incurred, or is about to be incurred, and the proceeds thereof expended, or about to be expended upon any public improvement, or in the construction, purchase, or condemnation of any public utility, or part thereof, or facility therefor, if such public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, whether separately or in connection with any other public improvement or public utility, or part thereof, may reasonably be expected to yield revenue in excess of operating expenses sufficient to pay the interest and sinking fund charges thereon. The method of determining such amount, so to be deducted, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness for any purpose the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty (50) years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking-fund sufficient to retire said obligations at maturity, the payment to such sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual or other periodical instalments. Where any indebtedness shall be or shall have been incurred by said city of Philadelphia for the purpose of the construction or improvements of public works or utilities of any character, from which income or revenue is to be derived by said city, or for the reclamation of land to be used in the construction of wharves or docks owned or to be owned by said city, such obligation may be in an amount sufficient to provide for, and may include the amount of, the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction, and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness shall have been incurred; and said city shall not be required to levy a tax to pay said interest and sinking-fund charges as required by section ten, article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of said work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Four.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

An amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, relating to taxation.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be, and the same is hereby, proposed, in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof—

That section one of article nine which reads as follows:

"All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity, be amended so as to read as follows:

All taxes shall be uniform, upon the same class of subjects, within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws, and the subjects of of taxation may be classified for the purpose of levying graded or progressive taxes; but the General Assembly may, by general laws, exempt from taxation public property used for public purposes, actual places of religious worship, places of burial not used or held for private or corporate profit, and institutions of purely public charity.

Section 2. Said proposed amendment shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the State, at the general election to be held on Tuesday next following the first Monday of November in the year nineteen hundred and nineteen, for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or the rejection of said amendment. Said election shall be opened, held and closed upon said election day, at the places and within the hours at and within which said election is directed to be opened, held and closed, and in accordance with the provisions of the laws of Pennsylvania governing elections, and amendments thereto. Such amendment shall be printed upon the ballots in the form and manner prescribed by the election laws of Pennsylvania, and shall in all respects conform to the requirement of such laws.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 3.
CYRUS E. WOODS,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

CHICHESTER S PILLS
THE DIAMOND BRAND.
Ladies! Ask your Druggist for Chi-ches-ter's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggists. Ask for CHI-CHES-TER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known as Best, Safest, Always Reliable
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FIREARMS ARE NOT FRAGILE

Shotgun Properly Cared For Is Said to Be Good for a Hundred Thousand Shots.

A question frequently asked is, "How long will my shotgun last?" or "How many shots can I fire from my rifle or revolver before it wears out?"

It is impossible for anyone to say just how long a firearm will last, because it is impossible to tell beforehand what kind of care it is going to get, and the care it receives makes all the difference between a few hundred shots and a lifetime of faithful service.

Assuming that they are cleaned carefully and consistently a good shotgun will show practically no falling off in pattern or penetration for probably well over 100,000 shots. A 22-caliber rifle and a revolver are both good for 30,000 or 40,000 shots. A high-power rifle is good for about 3,000 to 5,000 shots, usually the higher the velocity the shorter the life of the barrel.

Judging from these facts it would appear that the higher the pressure developed by the explosion the more wear on the barrel, for the shotgun develops the least pressure and the high-power rifle the most.

A rather interesting sidelight on this question of barrel life is a determination of the actual length of time to which a good shotgun barrel is subjected to the force and burning effect of the powder charge during its lifetime. If 100,000 shots are fired from a shotgun the inside of the barrel is actually exposed to the flame of the powder charge for about four minutes.

AMOUNT OF FOOD NEEDED

Committee of Experts Has Decided Just What Must Be Supplied to the Average Man.

As a basis for calculating the amount of food which must be provided for the human system the interallied scientific food commission has found that an average man of 154 pounds working eight hours a day requires food having an energy value of 3,300 calories.

The commission consists of representatives of the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and Great Britain, and its purpose is to consider the food problem of the allies from a scientific point of view, and in agreement with the interallied executives to make proposals to the allied governments.

The commission agreed that, in event it should become impossible to supply 3,300 calories of food, a reduction of 10 per cent could be suffered for some time without injury to health. The minimum ration of fat for the "average man" was determined upon as two and five-eighths ounces a day.

The commission recommended that a uniform average milling extraction of 85 per cent for wheat be adopted throughout the allied countries, but this extraction may vary from 80 per cent in summer to 90 per cent in winter.

The commission held sessions in London, Paris and Rome.

A Reel Treat.

"Ladies and gentlemen," began the manager of the Dillydally moving picture theater, appearing in front of the screen, "it affords me pleasure to assure you that we are about to present for your entertainment a unique departure in modern motion pictures—a 1,000-foot film, on which, after about 800 feet have been used in exploiting the title, the name of the author, the oxlike countenance of the famous star, Francis X. Mushman, the fact that it was produced under the personal supervision of a great genius of whom you never heard before, and the information that the photography, which is no better and no worse than common, was done by another total stranger, there will positively be nearly 200 feet of pictures given!"—Kansas City Star.

Epidemic Record of 1917.

Disease scourges took a great toll in the orient during 1917. Cholera prevailed in southern Asia from Asiatic Turkey to the Philippines, striking down 55,000 in the Indian region; there were 8,870 cases in the Philippines and many deaths in Burmah. Bubonic plague belted the tropical world from Peru to Hawaii and New Caledonia. In British India the largest mortality took place; there were 590,000 cases, with 360,000 deaths. The disease area extended as far north as Egypt and Senegal. Yellow fever appeared in Africa, Mexico and South America. The deaths were not above several hundred.

Surely Has "Done His Bit."

"I think this man is doing his bit," writes an army correspondent who sends the following dispatch to the Army and Navy Journal:

"George Borden, a negro, of Goldsboro, N. C., has furnished sons to the war in the sum of nearly two squads. He is the father of 35 children, 27 of them living and 14 of them in the United States army either in this country or in France.

"He has been married three times and on four occasions has been the father of quadruplets."

Many Feeble-Minded.

A complete census of the feeble-minded in the United States has never been taken, but it is estimated that there is one feeble-minded person to every 250 of the population, or approximately 400,000 in all, according to the secretary of one of the New York mental hygiene organizations. About 32,000 men have been rejected from the new national army on account of nervous and mental disorders; and one-third of these were rejected on account of feeble-mindedness.

HERE'S ANOTHER FROG STORY

New Yorker's Experience Seems to Corroborate Tale Told by the Kaiser's Press Agent.

This is the time of the year when fish stories are permissible, so the kaiser's press agent cannot be blamed for pulling that one about the frogs croaking in such deafening fashion that they enabled the Germans to bring up their batteries without being discovered by the allies. Hank Newman, who invented the famous "snapper" elixir, partly bears out the statement made by the Hun war correspondent. He knows all the habits of the Johnny Crapauds and he declares that they can make some noise when they begin to croak. "I don't know anything about those bloodthirsty frogs of the Chemin des Dames, however," explained Mr. Newman. "But down in Ozone Park, where I live, there is a frog pond, and hundreds of them live a quiet, peaceful life. In fact, the frogs down my way are musical, for they lull the native to sleep. There is one big fellow, however, who has a high pitched voice. I named him Caruso because he warbles louder than any in the flock. For some time Caruso and me were quite chummy. As soon as he heard my alarm clock go off at five in the morning, he would come to my window and sing a roundelay, which indicated that he was hungry. That was when I had daylight work. Now I'm on nights and don't get to bed until three in the morning. And for the past three weeks Caruso and his entire chorus made sleep impossible for me, so I found it necessary to move far from the frog pond."—New York Sun.

JUST SIMPLE COMMON SENSE

Really Nothing to Be Alarmed About When Speaker Uses Pretentious Word "Psychology."

One way to get an audience nowadays is to call the subject of one's talk "Psychology." A Harvard professor recently amazed a convention of clothing manufacturers and dealers by delivering an address upon this topic, in which he laid down several principles about the effect of clothing upon the wearer, and the surprise of his hearers was due to the discovery that what the learned man had dignified by a long word was nothing more than what more commonly passes for common sense. A good many of the things he said were already known to them, if they had stopped to think. When he placed them under the head of psychology they sat up and took notice, says the Oregonian.

He said, for example, that the well-dressed man is 10 per cent more efficient than the poorly dressed man. He said that clothes that do not fit prevent the wearer from doing his best. Cleanliness promotes self-respect. Self-respect is contagious, like confidence. The man who does not think well of himself is unlikely to win the good opinion of others. Comfortable clothing, made of good material, well brushed, was the foundation of the superstructure, he said. He was talking to hard headed business men, and they believed him, because their own experience showed his statements to be true.

Hapless Claribel's Encounter.

The sun was slowly sinking in the usual place. Claribel Skippenhop, over whose youthful head scarce thirty-seven summers had lightly flown, sat in a regulation-size hammock, idly swinging her foot to the tune of "Keep the Home Liars Squirming," played on a Hottentot bagpipe 42 miles away.

Suddenly a thought seized her. She tried to scream and break its hold. She succeeded in both. Probably one and fifteen eight-millionths of a cubic second was allowed to elapse between her scream and the time the thought was cowering at her feet.

"Avaunt," she cried. "Don't you know this is my thoughtless day? Now, doggone it, I'll have a headache."

Then she went back to swing her foot and the hammock.

First-Hand Earthquake News.

A volcologist of the Carnegie Geophysical laboratory reports that he has nearly perfected apparatus for recording upon wax cylinders the subterranean sounds of earthquakes, says the Scientific American. "The ordinary commercial cylinders are unsuitable for this delicate work, and accordingly the laboratory has secured a supply of cylinders of the old, pure wax type. The microphone used in this connection has also been greatly improved and a perfect little portable field outfit weighing less than a pound has been evolved."

Naughty Mamma's Boy.

My husband, who is at Camp Sherman, wrote home and told us this joke the boys played on a "mamma's boy" who was the goat of the whole company. One night while he was over to the Y. M. C. A. they fixed up the head of his cot with sticks and tied a string to them, then waited until he got sound asleep and pulled the strings, out came the sticks and down went the bed. He nearly exploded he was so mad and my husband said had you been listening you could have heard him swearing clear home.—Chicago Tribune.

All in Some Day.

One day at a Southern camp one of the negro soldiers was showing me a service pin with three stars which he always carried in his pocket. I asked him who the relatives were and he replied: "One is fo' maself an' the other two is fo' ma brudders; one is going to enlist an' the other is in the next draft."—Exchange.

SAW SOME GOOD IN GERMANS

Mark Twain Would Not Admit That All Manhood in the Land of the Hun Was Dead.

Probably no other foreigner has ever been so popular in Germany as the American philosopher, Mark Twain; yet Mark understood his Germany, just as he understood Russia, although of the czar's dominions he had only the tripper's knowledge he picked up with the shipload of pre-Cook's tourists that he immortalized in "Innocents Abroad."

In his "Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," Twain wrote:

"There it was, you see. A man is a man, at bottom. Whole ages of abuse and oppression cannot crush the manhood clear out of him. Whoever thinks it a mistake is himself mistaken. Yes, there is plenty of good enough material for a republic in the most degraded people that ever existed—even the Russians; plenty of manhood in them—even the Germans—if one could but force it out of its timid and suspicious privacy; to overthrow and trample in the mud any throne that ever was set up and any nobility that ever supported it. We should see certain things yet, let us hope and believe. First, a modified monarchy, till Arthur's days were done, then the destruction of the throne, nobility abolished, every member of it bound out to some useful trade, universal suffrage instituted, and the whole government placed in the hands of men and women of the nation, there to remain. Yes, there was no occasion to give up my dream yet a while."

COAL PYRITE IN EXPLOSIVES

Iowa Geologists Investigate Coal Fields for Needed Mineral, With Excellent Results.

An investigation of pyrite, an essential material in the manufacture of high explosives, is being made in the coal fields of Iowa under the direction of Dean George F. Kay of the University of Iowa, who is director of the Iowa geological survey. High explosives are made with the aid of sulphuric acid, which in turn is made chiefly by roasting pyrite, popularly known as "fool's gold." Hence the mineral is in great demand.

For many years pyrite for acid production has been imported from Spain, states Doctor Kay. But in order to save the ships for more urgent uses, the shipping board has sharply reduced the import of pyrite. The domestic production of the mineral must then be unusually large, he declares.

New York, Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama have pyrite mines, and Illinois and several other states are producing a small tonnage from coal mines. Many hundred thousand tons are quickly available from coal mines, says the state geologist, if the government's explosive program requires it.

The method of preparing coal pyrite for shipment to acid plants is simple and cheap. The "sulphur balls" must be separated from adhering coal, and be crushed, washed and screened into lump and fine sizes. Coal miners are willing to load pyrite, and the operators to hoist and ship it, if war industries demand it.

Just One More Question.

"Do you happen to be going far, sir?" said the inquisitive traveler to the man in the corner, after having reduced everyone else in the compartment to silent frenzy.

"Oh, no, only to Scotland," replied the other, sarcastically. "I am a commercial traveler. My age is forty-six. I am married. My name is Thomas Brown. I have a son of nineteen. He is in the Blankshire Buffs. My father died last July. He was on the stock exchange. My mother is still living. I have a niece with red hair. Our charlady's name is Jane Briggs. Is there anything else."

The inquisitive man hesitated.

"What oil do you use for your tongue?" he inquired slowly.—London Times.

An Awful Disease.

A friend of mine in one of the camps is a corporal. The occupants of the barracks across the road had been in quarantine for measles. Occasionally one of the men was moved to the hospital. My friend was stricken with a severe case of tonsilitis and one morning the ambulance stopped to take him to the base hospital.

As he entered the ambulance one soldier said, "Has he got the measles?"

A second one, "No, he's a corporal."

The first one answered with a groan, "Good Lord, that just as bad!"—Chicago Tribune.

Verbal.

"It was a quiet Fourth."

"Decidedly."

"I don't think I heard a single explosion all day."

"I heard one."

"Cannon cracker?"

"No. I passed a motorist who had just had a breakdown. He was addressing a few remarks to his car."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Hash.

War has not changed the American donkey. A dusky cook of an American regiment now in France was being quizzed by an officer about the cleanliness of that free-for-all army product known as hash.

"How do you make your hash?" dutifully inquired the officer.

"We don't make it, boss," was the answer. "It just accumulates."

SLOUCH HAT OUT OF FAVOR

Picturesque Headgear No Longer Worn by American Soldiers on the Fighting Fronts.

The slouch hat has for many years been regarded in Europe as distinctively American, although for as many years it has been no more commonly worn in the United States than in the British isles, and over a considerable part of the continent. Nevertheless, the typical American is almost invariably pictured in a soft hat, and the soft felts worn by the soldiers of the American expeditionary forces to France helped to sustain the tradition. In the Civil war the soldiers of the North wore caps. Soft felts were chosen for soldiers operating against the Indians on the plains because they were supposed to afford greater protection than caps from the glare. They became a regulation head covering for the army in the Spanish-American war, and, because they matched the khaki uniform, they have been in use ever since. Now, however, General Pershing is said to have decided that these hats must be discarded in favor of brimless and peakless caps, and the reason for the proposed change is characteristic of the period that has introduced into war so many innovations. The rim of the soft felt hat throws a shadow on the periscope used in the trenches so as to interfere with sighting by the wearer; also, when worn by tall men, the crown may be seen above the parapets by the enemy; also, a gas mask can be adjusted much more quickly over a brimless and peakless cap.

WAR HELPED ZINC INDUSTRY

Remarkable Impetus Given to the Mining and Refining of the Mineral in Japan.

The high-water mark in the development of zinc mining and refining in Japan has been reached since the outbreak of the present war. Zinc was first mined in a commercial way in 1897, but even as late at 1911 the output was still only about 10,000 tons. The refining of the ores was not started on a large scale until 1914. The rising quotations of the metal in all markets gave the industry great impetus in Japan, so that in 1915 21,000 tons of refined goods and in 1916 45,000 tons were produced. It is estimated that the production in 1917 totaled some 65,000 tons. It is said that the refineries can produce as high as 100,000 tons a year, but as this takes some 250,000 tons of zinc ore the problem before Japan is to obtain 200,000 tons of ore in foreign markets, as only 50,000 tons are mined in Japan. In the past Japan has bought ore from China, Australia and Russia, the greater part of the ore, however, coming from Australia. It has been reported that Great Britain plans a refinery in Australia in order to produce zinc in that portion of her empire. If true, this, it is said, may force Japan to seek her raw material in some other market.

Not for Me, but of Me.

Moses Selig has been in business for a long time but never until recently had he received a purely business letter from a small granddaughter. The letter was sent by his granddaughter, Evelyn Hahn, who formerly lived in Indianapolis, and was as follows:

"Dearest Grandpa: This is a business note. . . . I am selling Thrift Stamps and War Savings Stamps. Please buy of me, not for me, and help me to receive a position in the army of thrift workers. Send me a check if you will, payable to cash, and I will send you the stamps. You will oblige and help me very much. Much love.

"EVELYN."

It is needless to say that Mr. Selig regarded this as one of the most important business notes he ever received.—Indianapolis News.

And the German Dropped.

An American aviator, forced to land within the German lines and taken prisoner, returned a few days afterward to American headquarters, safe and sound, in his own machine.

The commanding German officer informed him they were after certain information and had decided to send him up in his own machine accompanied by a German officer, who would shoot him if he deviated from orders.

He took his machine up, his German companion sitting beside him with a drawn revolver at his ribs.

He said: "I determined that the German officer should never return, even if it cost me my own life. I was thinking how I could do it, when I realized that the man beside me was not strapped in. I looped the loop."

Now Has Third Officer Husband.

To have lost two husbands and married a third during the war has been the experience of Lady Michael Wardell, one of London's recent brides. She is a daughter of Sir Daniel Cooper, an Australian millionaire. She married first the late Viscount Northland, who lost his life in active service in 1915, and left a will in which he expressed the hope that his widow would marry again. She fulfilled his hope when she was married to Capt. Geoffrey Mills, who was killed a year ago. Her third husband is also a British officer.

Honest Bones.

Bones Jones always was a sport. Before Bones came into the navy as a ship's cook he won many a roll with the old ivories. One day a judge fined him $5 for some chickens Bones stole on Monday night, whereupon Bones replied, "Make it $30, Jedge, and that'll be up to and including Saturday night, suh."—Our Navy.

CAUSE AND CURE OF CRAMPS

Too High Blood Pressure Frequently Brings Them On—Removed by Vigorous Rubbing.

In this article we shall discuss only the local muscular spasms that affect most commonly the calves of the legs, but that sometimes occur in the thighs, the arms or the wall of the abdomen. Internal cramps, or colic, swimmer's cramp and writer's cramp are affections of an entirely different nature.

A cramp, in this restricted sense, is a sudden, painful and very strong contraction of a small part of a muscle; it does not usually cause any movement in the affected limb, for to do that a contraction of nearly the entire muscle is necessary, and then we have what is called a spasm, or a convulsion.

The contraction is involuntary, although persons who are subject to cramps sometimes bring them on by a voluntary movement, such as stretching. The early-morning cramp is often brought on by the stretching to which one is prone on awaking. Very commonly the cramp comes on during sleep, and the intense pain awakens the sufferer with a start. The affected part of the muscle forms a hard knot, and if a large part of the muscle is involved the limb may be drawn up.

Children and the aged suffer more often with cramps than do persons in middle life. In children the cause is usually violent exercise, such as running and jumping, but in the elderly a tendency to cramps is often caused by incipient hardening of the arteries. When the blood pressure is high, cramps often occur, but they cease to trouble if the pressure is reduced. Persons who are rheumatic and gouty are especially liable to be attacked by cramps—very likely because hardening of the arteries accompanies their constitutional disposition.

The treatment of a single cramp of the calf is very simple: stand on tiptoe in such a way as to stretch the calf muscle and at the same time rub the place where the contraction has occurred. That will put an end to the attack promptly. If the attacks recur frequently, there is probably some constitutional fault that needs correction, and the sufferer should consult his physician.—Youth's Companion.

First Gold Certificate.

It is contended that the existence of piracy in the Mediterranean led to the creation of the first gold certificate.

Rome bought wheat in Egypt, while Egypt was forced to pay tribute money for the maintenance of the Roman army. To ship gold for these payments was to tempt the pirates who infested the eastern Mediterranean. It was probably some able financier who thought of the scheme of having the wheat importer take his gold to the Roman bank, which had a branch in Alexandria, and get his certificates, which the pirates would not dare to go into Alexandria to cash.

The Egyptian tax collector got his certificate from the Alexandria bank and sent it to Rome, where it was honored.

Not Qualified to Speak.

"Good advice that fellow was giving you."

"Maybe."

"He warned you not to gamble in stocks."

"Oh, I heard him. But his words would have carried more weight with me if I didn't happen to know that he cleaned up half a million that way himself."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Use Common Sense.

In a desire to help food conservation many women go to ridiculous extremes. Children and growing youngsters should be well nourished, war or no war. Mr. Hoover wants us to use common sense in our conservation. Putting youngsters on half rations is very far from common sense. If you cut down their butter or sugar, increase their consumption of milk.—People's Home Journal.

WASP MUST HAVE REASONED

Case on Record Where Insect Used Stone as Hammer to Pound Dirt More Firmly.

So far as known, only one small insect—a wasp of the sphex family—among the millions of creatures belonging to a lower order than man, has ever employed the aid of a tool to accomplish a desired result. The mother wasp of this family digs a tunnel in the ground, deposits her egg in it and provides a caterpillar stung to death or to a condition of paralysis for her baby to feed on when hatched. The grub subsists upon the caterpillar until it passes through the pupa stage into the perfect winged insect. Then it digs its way out of the tunnel and begins its life above ground as a wasp.

But after the mother wasp has made its tunnel, and deposited the egg, it finishes its task by ramming down pellets of earth, little stones, etc., into the mouth of the tunnel. This is the race habit of these wasps. It is recorded on undoubted authority that one inventive mother, when the mouth of the tunnel was covered to a level with the rest of the ground about it, brought a quantity of fine grains of dirt to the spot, and picking up a small pebble in her mandibles, used it as a hammer in pounding them down with rapid strokes, thus making the spot as firm and as hard as the surrounding surface. Then she departed, brought more dirt, picked up the pebble again and used it as a hammer, as before.

NOT WISE TO GO HUNGRY

Writer Criticizes the "No-Breakfast" Fad Which Still Retains a Hold on Some People.

A few years ago someone started a boom for the breakfastless day as conducive to longevity. I know persons who have clung stubbornly to this absurdity, Meredith Nicholson writes in the Yale Review. The despicable habit contributes to domestic unsociability and is, I am convinced by my own experiments, detrimental to health. The chief business of the world is transacted in the morning hours, and I am reluctant to believe that it is most successfully done on empty stomachs. Fasting as a spiritual discipline is, of course, quite another thing, but fasting by a tired business man under medical compulsion can hardly be lifted to the plane of things spiritual. To delete breakfast from the day's program is a sheer cowardice, a confession of invalidism which is well calculated to reduce the powers of resistance. The man who begins the day with a prescription that sets him apart from his neighbors may venture into the open jauntily, persuading himself that his abstinence proves his superior qualities; but in his heart, to say nothing of his stomach, he knows that he has been guilty of a sneaking evasion. If he were a normal, healthy being he would not be skulking out of the house breakfastless. Early rising, a prompt response to the breakfast bell, a joyous breaking of the night's fast, is a rite not to be despised in civilized homes.

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MENS AND WOMENS

You form strong, effective organizations. Your work in the past has been all that could be asked. The campaign beginning Sept. 28th will be short but strenuous. Arrange now to give it all the time and effort that you can.

CHAS. M. McCURDY
Chairman

This space contributed by the First National Bank, Bellefonte.

Here and There.

If you come within the age limit of 18 to 45, don't fail to register today.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Young, of Lewistown, were Bellefonte visitors over Sunday.

Miss Bertha Campbell spent last week with her sister, Mrs. John Hoffman, in Tyrone.

Mr. and Mrs. James Briggs, of Mill Hall, are guests at the D. A. Grove home at Shiloh.

Miss Cooney announces her millinery opening at The Hat Shop September 20th and 21st.

Mrs. Mary Gregg, of Lewistown, returned home Tuesday after spending a week in Bellefonte and Salona.

Miss Angeline Carpeneto left this week for New York, to enter Mount St. Vincent College, for the school year.

Mrs. Fanny Shultz, returned to Bellefonte Sunday after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Rossman, at Salona.

Miss Rachael Lambert has accepted a position as book-keeper at the Kelly-Wian garage on Bishop and Allegheny Streets.

Robert Saylor, of Tyrone, transacted business in Bellefonte Friday and spent a short time with his son James Saylor and family.

Walter Rice and family motored in from Johnstown on Saturday night and spent Sunday and Monday with relatives in this place.

Mrs. Edith Schad and daughter, Mary, of Bellefonte, were visitors on Wednesday of last week at the home of Mrs. L. B. Harris, at Mill Hall.

Miss Kate McGowan and Mrs. John Pearl, of Bellefonte, drove to Philipsburg Tuesday and will spend a week with their many friends in that place.

Miss Annie J. Fisher, of Lock Haven, was an arrival in town last Saturday and on Monday assumed her duties as teacher of the Valley View school, nearby Bellefonte.

Mrs. Arthur Abernathy and daughter, of Bellmont, who had been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Undercofler, departed last Thursday for their home.

Miss Stella B. Myers, who for the past ten months was a clerk in the Heffner pharmacy at State College, last week entered the Lock Haven hospital as a nurse in training.

You can easily start a family war fund, and thereby be enabled to save for Red Cross, Liberty Bonds, etc. by purchasing a Home Savings Bank at Green's Pharmacy Co. Price 35c.

Mrs. Robert Shaner and Mrs. Barbara Fusser, of Kane, attended the funeral of Mrs. Catherine Haas last Thursday. They remained until Saturday visiting among relatives and friends.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Crider and Miss Vida Wetzel departed last Saturday for White Haven where Mrs. Crider and Miss Wetzel will remain for several weeks. Mr. Crider is expected home in the next few days.

Miss Lyda Morris announces that she is back at her post as head of the knitting department for the Red Cross and all finished work should be sent to her also any inquiry regarding instructions or supplies of wool.

Mrs. D. W. Keller, of Philapelphia, arrived in Bellefonte on Sunday and will spend a week here with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Rice. She will also visit with relatives in Tyrone and Altoona before returning home.

Thursday and Friday of next week (19th and 20th inst) will be the time of the Joint Centenary and Sunday School Training Conference for the Altoona District to be held in the 8th Avenue Methodist Episcopal church, Altoona. A great Conference in numbers and usefulness is confidently expected.

Announcement was made last week of the engagement of Miss Ellen Hayes, daughter of Mrs. R. G. H. Hayes, of Bellefonte, and Mr. Paul MacCullough, of nearby Philadelphia. Mr. MacCullough is in the military service. His bride-to-be and Mrs. Hayes were in New York late last week to see Mr. MacCullough off for France.

The pastor will resume his work at the Bellefonte Methodist Episcopal church on the approaching Sunday Monday evening, 16th inst., at 7.30 o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Heckman, District Superintendent, will give an address, with fifty or more lantern slides, illustrating the Centenary movement of the church, and will conduct the Joint-Second and Third Quarterly Conference, at the conclusion of the address. All the people are invited and urged to be present.

Mr. and Mrs. James S. Parsons and the latter's brother, Cheney Lowery, of McKeesport, visited over Sunday with old home friends in Bellefonte. They were on the last lap of a very enjoyable motor trip, returning to McKeesport on Tuesday. They traveled in a 5-passenger car and had with them a complete camping outfit, including a 9x12 foot tent, large fly, several folding cots, camp stools, provision box, etc. Enroute to Bellefonte they camped out at night at Hopwood near Uniontown; Cumberland, Md., Washington, D. C., and York. For the return trip they planned camping Tuesday night near Bedford.

Philip Gross who was employed at Lewistown during the summer months returned home last week.

The Bellefonte Academy opened on Tuesday for the fall term with a large number of students enrolled.

Miss Kate D. Shugert will shortly go to Albany, N. Y., where she will be engaged during the winter as an instructor in a private school for girls.

Miss Martha Haines, who had been visiting in Clearfield for several weeks returned to Bellefonte to resume her studies as a senior in the High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Mack Hall, of South Allegheny Street, returned on Saturday from Niagara Falls, where they attended the funeral of their grandson, William Fulton.

Mrs. John Sebring, Jr., who has been spending the greater part of the summer along the New England coast, is expected to arrive home in the next day or two.

A hot water bottle is a blessing and a safeguard against sickness these cold nights. Green's Pharmacy Co. have a fine line of hot water bottles and other rubber articles.

Miss Rebecca Cruse, daughter of Mrs. Rebie Garman Cruse, departed on Monday for Tyrone where she has accepted a position on the clerical force of the Tyrone postoffice.

All members of the Patriotic League will kindly remember the "Hike and Corn Roast" planned for Friday evening, Sept. 13. The girls will meet at the High School Building, on Allegheny Street, at 6:30 promptly. All are invited.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Thomas last week received an interesting letter from their son, Lieutenant Francis Thomas, who is in France. Among other things he mentioned that Miss Rebecca N. Rhoads, of Bellefonte, who went to France to engage in Y. M. C. A. canteen work, happened to be located very close to the place where his command is stationed. He mentioned that she was well and was enthusiastic over her work.

James Bent, of Bellefonte, and Scotty Anderson, of Pleasant Gap, both employes at the Rockview penitentiary, were painfully but not seriously bruised and otherwise injured in a runaway accident late last week. The horse which they were driving frightened and run away, upsetting the wagon and throwing Bent and Anderson out. Neither suffered any broken bones, and both men were able to return to work the following day.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sunday and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Toner A. Hugg and John Mong were the representatives of Bellefonte Camp, United Spanish War Veterans to attend the national convention held last week at Baltimore. They report having a very enjoyable trip. Before returning home they had the pleasure of side visits to Annapolis, Camp Meade and Washington. Incidentally they had occasion to become familiar with profiteering rates being exacted in most large cities. For instance, they found the rate for sleeping rooms was $7 per night, and other charges in proportion. However, they very sensibly didn't allow such little things as high prices to mar their pleasure and managed to enjoy every minute of the time. Next year's convention will be held in California.

A group of Bellefonte girls returned home this week after a two weeks outing enjoyed at a cottage nearby the Clinton Country Club, a short distance from Lock Haven. Their cottage happened to be located just across the river from the point selected as the landing place for the first aerial mail plane from Cleveland to New York and they were accordingly able to witness the flights and landing as well as the ceremonies incident thereto. The group included Misses Henrietta and Mary Sebring, Mary and Eleanor Sheffer, Henrietta and Mary Quigley, Mary Taylor, Jane and Louisa Hickok, Rebecca Valentine, Nancy and Martha Hunter, Catherine Love and Mildred Locke. Mrs. Paul D. Sheffer chaperoned the party. The girls were so much pleased with their outing that they have already leased the cottage for an outing in the last two weeks of August next year.

The Nittany Theatre at State College will present two magnificent pictures next week that will undoubtedly attract many persons from Bellefonte and other parts of the county. On Thursday, September 19th, "Pershing's Crusaders," the official United States war film, will be displayed. In addition to being the most remarkable war picture of the kind presented on the screen in the last four years, "Pershing's Crusaders" has a particular local interest since it shows a Central Pennsylvania boy in battle scenes. He is Dr. Tibbens, of Beech Creek, and his features are so clear as to be easily recognized by his many friends. On Saturday evening, September 21st, the Nittany Theatre will present D. W. Griffith's master photo play of the war, "The Great Love." This wonderful picture shows many intimate details of the war and especially the great part being taken by the women of England, their love and devotion to the cause for which America also is fighting. Air raids on London and other thrilling features are portrayed. Every one interested in the war—and we all are interested—should plan now to witness these two remarkable pictures.

Mrs. Ray Stauffer, of Pottsville is the guest of her father, Martin Cooney.

John T. Harris, of Harrisburg, spent several days in Bellefonte last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Topelt, of Brooklyn, are guests of Mrs. R. S. Brouse, Sr.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Duncan are guests of Mrs. Duncan's father, M. L. Altenderfer.

Mrs. Samuel H. Gray and two children of Pittsburgh, are guests of Mrs. Ellen Gregg Gray.

Mr. George McGee, of Pittsburgh, is visiting at the home of her mother, Mrs. Julia Connelly.

Rev. Benner Armor of Loretto, Pa., is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. Samuel H. Miller, during his annual visit to Bellefonte.

Reuben B. Spangler recently purchased the Powers property, on Spring Street, in which he has resided for some time past.

Mrs. Ward Yarnell and little child, of Chester, are visiting here with Mr. Yarnell's parents, Sheriff and Mrs. George H. Yarnell.

Mr. and Mrs. Ives Harvey are in Philadelphia on a business trip. During their absence Miss Grace Wetzel will be with the children.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beezer, of Philipsburg, motored to Bellefonte on Friday of last week and spent the day with friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Wood and little daughter, of Huntingdon, came to Bellefonte on Friday last, being guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Showers.

Charles Newcomer, of Sunbury, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Newcomer, expecting to spend a week's vacation in and around Bellefonte.

The Misses Ellen and Augusta Shoemaker who have been guests of Dr. J. M. Brockerhoff, left on Monday morning for Frazier, Pa., where they are students at the Villa Maria Convent.

W. Harrison Walker who spent Sunday in Altoona returned to Bellefonte on Monday in company with Mrs. Walker and the children who have been spending the past weeks with relatives in that place.

Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Kilpatrick returned from a motor trip to Philadelphia on Monday evening. They brought back with them Clayton and Edna Kilpatrick who have been with their grand-mother at Atlantic City.

Mrs. John Bullock returned from Scotland Pa., on Saturday, to which place she was accompanied by her nephew, George Musser, a son of the late Dale Musser, who became a student at the school for soldier's orphans at that place.

Mrs. Jane Brockerhoff and Miss Margaret Brockerhoff of Philadelphia, who have been in Bellefonte during the past month returned to Philadelphia on Tuesday. They were accompanied by Mrs. H. S. Ray who will be their guest for ten days.

The first W. C. T. U. "Thimble Bee" of the season will be held at the home of Mrs. L. H. Gettig on Bishop Street on Friday afternoon, Sept. 13th, at 2.30 o'clock. All members are cordially invited to attend and bring a friend. A business meeting will also be held.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kellar have received several letters written by their son, First Lieutenant Henry Kellar, since he was wounded in battle in France. A bullet plowed a hole clear through the calf of his leg and he is at a base hospital where his wound may detain him for several months. There is every reason to anticipate his eventual recovery. An interesting and to the parents a very comforting feature of the incident was that Henry's first letter telling of his being wounded was not received until after a later letter from him had come and in which he was able to tell more about the matter and particularly that he would eventually be all right. While of course regretting that he had been wounded Henry's chief complaint seemed to be that he would be out of the war for an indefinite period.

D. P. Henderson Dead.

David P. Henderson died at his home in Spruce Creek valley Sunday afternoon, of diseases incident to advanced age. His wife, Mrs. Esther J. Henderson survives him together with four sons and four daughters, as follows: Mrs. Newton Neidigh, State College; Charles, Centre County; William Henderson, Huntingdon; Mrs. Elizabeth Horrell, Pittsburgh; John S. Henderson, Warrior's Mark township; Mrs. H. W. Gramling, Ashley, Indiana County; Mrs. Walter R. Shultz, of Norfolk, Va., and Wallace Henderson, Spruce Creek valley. Mr. Henderson enlisted in Company C, 125th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry on August 7, 1862. His war record shows active engagements at Antietam, Chancellorsville and other important battles. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist church.

Letter of Condolence.

My friend and countryman, Louis Carpeneto, is dead. How much I will miss him. Our associations together were so pleasant. But now that he is gone my heart is sad, and I want to use this means to express to the bereaved family how much I sympathize with them in their great loss, and to offer my most sincere condolence from the depths of my heart.

E. D. FELICE.

Infantile Paralysis Near Howard.

Several cases of what is said to be infantile paralysis are reported in the vicinity of Howard and also of Jacksonville. Some of the schools in that section remained closed this week as a precautionary measure. It is likely the churches there also will remain closed during September. State health department representatives said yesterday that they had heard of the cases in question, but not officially.

Miss Mary Connelly returned to Bellefonte on Friday after spending a two week's vacation with her sister, Mrs. George McGee, of Pittsburgh.

45th Annual Encampment and Exhibition

OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF CENTRAL PENNA.

Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 14th to 20th, 1918

Encampment opens Sept. 14th — Exhibition opens Sept. 16th

The largest and best Fair in Central Pennsylvania; by farmers and for farmers. Twenty-eight acres are devoted to camping and exhibition purposes. Ample tent accommodations for al desiring to camp.

A large display of Farm Stock and Poultry. Farm Implements, Fruits, Cereals and every production of Farm and Garden. GENERAL ADMISSION FREE.

A small fee will be charged for parking automobiles and buggies.

C. R. NEFF, Chairman.

George Gingerich, D. L. Bartges, R. L. Watts, D. K. Keller, J. S. Dale, Florence Rhone, Committe

NITTANY THEATRE

STATE COLLEGE, PA.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19TH,

"PERSHING'S CRUSADERS"

Official U. S. War Film Photographed by U. S. Signal Corps Navy Dept. and French General Staff.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST,

D. W. Griffith's

The Master Photo Play of the War

"THE GREAT LOVE"

Produced by Him Abroad and Showing Many Intimate Details of the War. The Great Part the Women of England Are Taking in the Pursuit of the War. Their Love and Devotion. Air Raids Upon London. Many Titled Women of England Shown in the Picture.

OSTEOPATHY

Dr. H. E. Thornley

(Formerly of Phila.)

Four-year graduate. Licensed and practicing in accordance with the laws of Pennsylvania.

Bellefonte, Mon. Wed. & Fri

State College, Tues. Thurs. Sat.

FOR SALE

225 H. P. Russell Steam Engine

in excellent condition

Very cheap for quick sale.

The Stanley Anilin Chemical Works Inc.

Lock Haven, Pa.

"Not So Bad Being Laid Up"

Cheerful? Why not? Scheduled for a couple of weeks more, but I should worry!

Why, that little old wreck and my smashed leg have brought me a change from the "road"—all the comforts of home—and $200 every four weeks from my ÆTNA ACCIDENT POLICY, together with payment of the surgeon's fee. Not to mention the $25 I'll get every week while I'm lame-ducking in the open air.

Pretty soft, eh? Especially when a fellow works only on commission.

Seriously, all of you boys ought to

ÆTNA-IZE

You're not worrying the banks with deposits any more than I did. And when the accident breaks, your good old Ætna income keeps away the wolf and debts, and makes you independent. No sponging for me!

The cost? Honestly, too small to talk about.

Before the jinx gets 'round to you, better phone, write or call today on my agent—

John F. Gray & Son

Bellefonte - Pa.

Patriot Meets Patriot

They're all dressed for the occasion

You can show your patriotism in clothes even if you aren't in navy blue or khaki. Clothes that save wool and labor release supplies for the boys in uniform. They're as sure a way of helping as buying bonds or savings stamps.

And they're just as good an investment for you as for the country. All-wool clothes wear so long and look so well that they outlast less expensive suits. They cost less in the long run, and give absolute satisfaction.

It's our policy---as a patriotic duty to the country and as the fair thing to our customers ---to sell only such service-giving clothes.

That's what we offer you in these Hart Schaffner & Marx suits—all-wool and guaranteed.

Montgomery & Co.

BELLEFONTE The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx STATE COLLEGE